The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. Nº 191. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0}

DUBLIN, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

E QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
...Appearance of MR. T. C. KING, who, having recovered ...recent illness, is engaged for twelve nights.
Every Evening Mr. Ellerton, Mr. Bruce Norton.
...THIS EVENING (MONDAY), DEC. 13th, 1859, ...Performance will commence with the Romantic Play of
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
...and Louis dei Franchi, - Mr. T. C. King,
...de Lesparre, - Miss Annie Parker.
After which the laughable Farce, entitled
THIRTY-THREE NEXT BIRTH-DAY.
...Quiddlebury, - Mr. W. Ellerton.
To conclude with the celebrated Drama, entitled
THE FALLS OF CLYDE.
- Mr. H. Webb.
...Enfield, - Mr. Bruce Norton.
...Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second ...Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

OUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.
A RETURN VISIT OF
THE CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY,
Commencing Monday, December 26, 1859.
...particulars will be duly announced.
Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

OTUNDO—THIS NIGHT, (MONDAY), and four following evenings,
MR. HENRY
will give his extensive Demonstrations of the HEAVENS, with MUSIC from HAYDN'S CREATION.
TO-NIGHT,
At a Quarter past Eight. Doors open at Half-past Seven. ...—A Day Representation will take place on Wednesday, 14th, ...turday, 17th, at Two o'Clock. See bills.

OYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET
On THIS MONDAY EVENING, 12th instant,
And every Evening during the week,
PROFESSOR GLOVER,
(Editor of Moore's Irish Melodies),
Will give his READINGS and VOCAL ILLUSTRATIONS of MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES,
...Critical, Historical, and Suggestive Observations on the man... of Singing them.
...Miscellaneous Selections from other eminent Composers. ...Admission—One Shilling and Two Shillings. To commence at Eight o'clock. For particulars see Programme.
...B.—Morning Performance on Tuesday and Saturday, at half-pas... o'clock.

HILHARMONIC SOCIETY, CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
...Members are informed that the FIRST Grand Concert for the ...will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 16th instant, ...half-past Eight o'clock.
...Programme will include "Sinfonia," Ries; Overtures to ...Bergeist," Spohr; and "Massaniello," Auber; Triple Con... Beethoven.
...Artistes engaged expressly for this occasion—Charles Halle, M. ...and Signor Piatti.
Tickets will be issued This Day, from 4 to half-past 5 o'clock.
(By Order)
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.
P.S.—There will be a Ballot on Wednesday, the 14th instant, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the necessary information.
Committee-rooms, 7, Westmoreland-street.

OUND, BY A POOR PERSON, A GOLD LOCKET.
The owner can have it by applying at No. 2, Manor-street, and paying expenses.

NOTICE.—The Public are respectfully informed that in consequence of Christmas Day falling this year on Sunday, it is our intention to Close our Establishment on Monday, the 26th inst.
PIM, BROTHERS, & CO.
South Great George's-street, December 10, 1859.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
FAT CATTLE SHOW.

THE "DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY" will exhibit at this show, and be prepared to enter into Contracts for Spring delivery of their Manures. WHEAT and GRASS MANURES now ready. Respectable Agents required in Districts not represented. Large buyers liberally dealt with. For testimonials, analysis, &c., apply at their Stall, in the Show Yard; or at the Office,
20, USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.
JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.I. Manager.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—The Winter Show of fat cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, agricultural and dairy produce, implements, &c., will be opened to the public on Tuesday next at twelve o'clock. Admission one shilling—children sixpence.
Tuesday evening, from seven to nine o'clock, when the Agricultural Hall will be illuminated with gas—admission sixpence.
Wednesday, at nine o'clock a.m., admission one shilling—children ...
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of visiting the show on Tuesday. A military band will be in attendance.
WILLIAM EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Assistant Secretary.

NEW MOLYNEUX CHURCH AND ASYLUM FOR BLIND FEMALES, UPPER LEESON-STREET, DUBLIN.
PATRONESS---Lady M. Forester. | PATRON---Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.

TRUSTEES.

...Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cashel.	John Fry, Esq.
...W. Cleaver.	Henry Shaw, Esq.
...C. S. Stanford, D.D.	Francis Low, Esq.
...F. Caldbeck, Esq., J.P.	Robert G. Collis, Esq.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P., Harcourt-street.	H. Maguire, Esq., Garville-terrace, Rathgar.
Sir E. Borough, Bart., 9, Fitzwilliam-square.	J. Boyce, Esq., J.P. and D.L., Mount-street.
Major-General Frith, 85, Waterloo-road.	E. Wright, Esq., Esq., LL.D., Floraville, Donnybrook-road.
Colonel Phibbs, 9, Tivoli-terrace, Kingstown.	W. Hughes, Esq., 31, Upper Leeson-street.
Henry Read, Esq., Elm Park, Merrion.	W. Healy, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 96, Harcourt-street.
W. R. Wilde, Esq., F.R.S.I., 1, Merrion-square, North.	J. H. Sawyer, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., 137, Stephen's-green.
J. Sibthorpe, Esq., 29, Upper Leeson-street.	A. Hardwicke, Esq., 11, Molesworth-street.
F. Churchill, Esq., M.D., Stephen's-green.	E. Carmichael, Esq., Longford-terrace, Monkstown.
W. Wight, Esq., 45, Upper Leeson-street.	M. W. O'Connor, Esq., 6, Leinster-street.
R. Smyth, Esq., Stephen's-green, North.	

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., 24, Upper-Leeson-street.	Rev. M. Neligan, A.B., Wellington-road.

The Committee being resolved, God willing, to commence the Building of the New Molyneux Asylum and Church immediately, the friends of the undertaking are earnestly requested to forward their Collections and Contributions to any of the Committee, or to lodge same in any of the following Banks, to the credit of the New Molyneux Asylum Building Fund, viz:---
Messrs. Boyle, Low, & Co., College-green.
The Royal Bank, Foster-place.
Messrs. LaTouche & Co., Castle-street.
Provincial Bank, William-street.

THE REV. J. HULL will deliver a Lecture in MARY'S ABBEY SCHOOL-ROOM (Entrance, 135, Capel-street), in connexion with the Total Abstinence Society, on THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Subject:—TEMPERANCE IN OUR HOMES.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the CORRIGAVENUE Meeting, on Monday Evening, Dec. 12, 1859, at half-past seven o'clock.
Subject:—"Was the Reformation a Blessing to Ireland.
Mr. Matthew Tracy will, God willing, preside.

SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS, 12, D'OLIER-STREET, Dublin.
HONORARY SECRETARIES.—The Rev. Alexander R. C. Dallas, M.A., for Missions; the Rev. Sir C. R. Lighton, Bart., M.A., for England.
DEPUTATION SECRETARY.—Rev. E. Ellis.
The several Secretaries and Treasurers to Local Associations in connexion with this Society in Ireland are respectfully requested to take Notice that, as the Accounts of the Society for the current year will close on the 31st December, it will be necessary for them to forward to this Office, on or before the 20th December, all Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections they may have received, in order to ensure their appearance in the next Report.
Donations and Subscriptions from parties resident in Ireland are received and acknowledged by the Rev. Edward Ellis, Deputation Secretary for Ireland.
Money Orders to be made payable to Mr. Thomas Evans, No. 12, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
The Committee of the Dublin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals beg to make an earnest appeal to the friends of humanity for support, to enable them to continue to carry out the objects of a society whose operations continue in active and efficient progress.
The funds to the credit of the society are at present so low that unless a humane public will come forward with that assistance which the society so highly deserves, the committee will most reluctantly be compelled to relinquish their trust, and discontinue their exertions for the alleviation of the sufferings of the brute creation.
The smallest donation or subscription will be thankfully received by any of the committee; by the Bankers, Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street; Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; by the collector, Mr. L. Gaynor; or by the honorary secretary.
(By order of the Committee)
THOMAS F. BRADY, Hon. Secretary.
Office, 48, Lower Sackville-street,
December, 1859.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.
The Corporation of Dublin having, at the request of the Society for Promoting the Social Improvement of the Working Classes kindly consented to supply water, free of expense, for Public Drinking Fountains, and to erect such as this Association shall provide, the Committee solicit Subscriptions to enable them to procure a suitable number for this City.
The following is the Subscription List up to the present time:—

	£	s.	d.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant	£100	0	0
The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor	5	0	0
Alexander Parker, Esq.	5	0	0
Charles G. Malone, Esq.	6	0	0
Jonathan Pim, Esq.	10	0	0
Alderman Atkinson	5	0	0
Richard Allen, Esq.	10	0	0
Thomas Pim, Esq.	10	0	0
Alexander Findlater, Esq.	20	0	0
James Haughton, Esq.	3	0	0
William Harvey Pim, Esq.	10	0	0
Alfred H. Middleton, Esq.	1	0	0
Thomas Pim, jun., Esq.	5	0	0
Messrs. J. Edmundson and Co.	5	0	0
J. R. Corballis, Esq., Q.C.	5	0	0
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin	10	0	0
William Hogg, Esq.	10	0	0
Alexander Allen, Esq.	2	0	0
The Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor	10	0	0
Mrs. Staddert and Mrs. Harte	1	0	0
Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Co.	10	0	0
Messrs. Fawcett and Co.	1	0	0
Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq.	100	0	0
Lieutenant A. LaTouche	1	0	0
Saul Samuels, Esq.	1	0	0
Sir Francis Stanhope	1	0	0
Ven. Archdeacon Strong	1	0	0
John Nunn, Esq.	1	0	0
Richard Dowden Richard, Esq.	1	0	0

Further Subscriptions will be received by Alexander Parker, 59, William-street; Alderman Atkinson, 35, College-green; Jonathan Pim, 22, William-street; the Treasurer, Charles G. Malone, 41, South Great George's-street; the Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place; or the Honorary Secretaries, Thomas Pim, jun., 22, William-street; and John R. Wigham, 35, Capel-street.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
GREAT AGGREGATE MEETING OF PROTESTANTS,
TO PRONOUNCE UPON
THE EXISTING CRISIS OF AFFAIRS,
And the consequent Duties of Irish Protestants.
A GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING will be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, Lower Abbey-street, on the Evening of THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at Eight o'clock, to adopt an Address and Admonition to the disaffected Subjects of the Queen in Ireland on their hopes of
A FRENCH INVASION,
and to pass resolutions as to the mind and duties of Irish Protestants.
(By order of the Committee)
T. H. THOMPSON, Chairman.
S. G. POTTER, Clk., } Hon.
J. MARTIN, } Secs.
ADMISSION BY TICKET.
Tickets for the platform and reserved seats to be had of Messrs. Carson & Herbert, Booksellers, Grafton-street; and Curry & Co., Sackville-street.
Free Tickets may be obtained at the Committee-rooms, 8, Lower Abbey-street.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN NINE AND A HALF HOURS.
By the Shortest and most Direct Route.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. Train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail Train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. Train.
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
8 45 p.m. do. to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "
FARES.

	£	s.	d.
1st Class and Inside Coach,	£1	5	0
2nd Class and Outside,	- 0	18	0
3rd Class and Outside,	- 0	13	8

N.B.—The 10-30 a.m. Train to Longford, and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8-15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2-55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a half.
W. FORBES, Manager.

Landed Estates Court.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.
SALE ON TUESDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1859.

In the Matter of the Estate of Edward Evans, Owner; Ex parte Thomas Pyke, Petitioner,

THE Honourable Judge LONGFIELD will, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1859, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Landed Estates Court, No. 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin, the following Valuabe Leasehold Estates, situate in the Barony of Lower Ormond and County of Tipperary, in Two Lots, viz:—
LOT No. 1—Comprising the DWELLING-HOUSE and LANDS OF RAHINANE, otherwise called SOUTHPARK, containing 174a. 0r. 21p. statute measure, held under lease for 999 years, from 1st November, 1853, subject to the yearly head rent of £117 16s. 3d., and producing the nett yearly profit rent of £122 18s. 9d.
LOT No. 2—Comprising the LANDS OF TURLOUGH, containing 58a. 2r. 35p. statute measure, held under lease for 999 years, from 1st November, 1853, subject to the yearly head rent of £12 14s. 9d., and producing the nett yearly profit rent of £12 5s. 3d.
RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
Lot No. 1 is situate in a remarkably quiet district, and is distant 5 miles from Parsonstown, and 9 miles from Roscrea, both railway stations and excellent market towns; the lands are also distant 5 miles from the packet station of Portumna, and 3 miles from the town of Borrisokane. The house is a most desirable residence, situate in the middle of a thickly-inhabited neighbourhood and sporting country; it is built in the modern style, is commodious, and is in excellent repair; the offices are extensive and convenient. The lands are of excellent quality, and well adapted for either tillage or grazing—they are tastefully planted and are under grass, with the exception of about 3 acres. Within the last six years a sum of over £1,100 has been expended in permanent improvements on the house and lands. There is a good walled-in garden and two enclosed yards attached to the house. The church and post office are within five minutes' walk of the house.
The Lands comprising Lot No. 2 are enclosed in a ring fence, and form an excellent grass farm; the soil is very rich, it consists entirely of ancient meadow, which has not been broken up for a considerable number of years. It adjoins Lot No. 1.
For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Court, No. 14, Henrietta-street, Dublin;
JOHN JULIAN, Solicitor, having carriage of the sale, 52, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, and Parsonstown; and
EDWARD EVANS, Esq., the owner, Southpark, Shinrone.
Private Proposals will be received by the Solicitor having carriage up to the 12th day of December, 1859.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the Matter of the Estate of William Fullerton and Jane Fullerton, his Wife, Edward William Brenan, and Frances Brenan, his Wife, Mary Carpenter and Sarah Carpenter, Spinsters, Owners and Petitioners.

THE Honourable Judge Longfield, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, will, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of DECEMBER, 1859, at the Court, in the City of Dublin, SELL BY AUCTION, in One Lot, the Fee-Simple of the part of the LOWER COMMONS OF KILMAINHAM, formerly described as situate in the Parish and Manor of Kilmainham, Barony of Newcastle, but now in the Parish of St. James's, Barony of Uppercross, and County of Dublin, held in fee, containing about 6a. 2r. 36p., Statute measure, and by the Ordnance Survey, 7a. 1r. 21p.
The Lands were set to one tenant by lease, dated 1st November, 1857, for two years, from 1st November, 1857, at the yearly rent of £26.
Dated this 15th day of November, 1859.
RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.
OBSERVATIONS.
The Lands are situate within a mile of Dolphin's Barn, near the road loading to the town of Crumlin, and are very productive, being so convenient to the city, and in that particular locality, and particularly suited for Grazing and Dairy Cattle.
For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court; or to
JAMES COWLEY, Solicitor for the Owners and Petitioners, No. 26, Upper Temple-street; or to
THOMAS M'NALLY, Solicitor, No. 77, Lower Gardiner-street; or to
MESSRS. HODGES & SMITH, Agents for the Ordnance Survey, No. 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

TO MERCHANTS.—HENRY BROWN, 2, COLLEGE-GREEN, Dublin, invites the attention of Merchants to the advantages of Confidential Communications upon business transactions between them and their Bankers, through the medium of a respectable Professional Accountant, same as a sworn Public Officer.
BROWN, CRAIG, & CO. will shortly open ADDITIONAL Offices at 4, COLLEGE-GREEN.

Houses and Lands.

MRS. HARRICKS, Retiring from Business, will dispose of the interest in the House, 25, WESTMORELAND-STREET, or will set it at an Annual Rent.

SUPERIOR FURNISHED MANSION, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—TO BE LET, fully and handsomely furnished, up to May or June next, a large and superior Mansion, having every suitable accommodation for a nobleman or gentleman of fortune's establishment. It consists of spacious dining parlour, study, two elegant appointed drawingrooms, with folding doors between, six bedchambers, servants' apartments, water closet, capital lightsome basement storey, including butler's room, pantry, larder, kitchen with range, scullery with force pump, and good supply of water; wine and beer cellar, good rear, terminated by capital coach house, stabling for four horses, enclosed in a lock-up yard. N.B.—A family without young children preferred. Tickets of admission and terms to be had of the Agents, Messrs. BENTLEY and SON, 110, Grafton-street, Dublin.

RESIDENCE, WITH 136 IRISH ACRES, KING'S COUNTY.—TO BE LET, at a moderate rent, without fine, a gentlemanly Residence with 136 Irish Acres of prime land with capital offices and gardens attached. It is situated two miles from Shinrone, three from Roscrea, eight from the Birr station, on the Great Southern and Western Railway. The land is beautifully planted, well watered, and divided; and the house has every suitable accommodation for a gentleman's family. The Furniture, Stock, Horses, Farming Implements, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, and Turnips, can be had at a valuation. For terms and tickets of admission, apply (by letter only) to Messrs. BENTLEY & SON, House and Land Agents, 110, Grafton-street, Dublin.

Lodgings.

TO BE LET, in a highly-respectable locality, within five minutes' walk of the General Post-office, a Front and Back Drawing-room, Unfurnished, with Kitchen, Coal-vault, and attendance, if required. Or, one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Sitting-room and Bed-room Furnished, with attendance, and partial Board. The Apartments are large, airy, and neat.
For address apply to "S. B. M.," at the Office of this Paper.

Auction.

SELECT SALE OF HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c. &c.
MRS. HARRICKS, RETIRING FROM BUSINESS, has instructed Mr. BENNETT to Sell by Auction, on the premises, 25, Westmoreland-street,
ON THIS DAY (MONDAY), 12TH DECEMBER, 1859,
and following days, the Select and Superior Stock of
THIS OLD, RESPECTABLE ESTABLISHMENT,
Comprising a well-assorted variety of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Hosiery, in Silk, Wool, and Cotton, of the most approved Manufacture, consisting of Drawers, Vests, Stockings, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, rich Silk Scarfs, Cravats, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Silk and Lawn Pocket Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Railway Wrappers, Travelling Bags, &c.
Sale to commence each day at Twelve o'clock.
CHAS. BENNETT, Auctioneer,
6, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.

SALE THIS DAY, AT YORK-STREET.
To Hotel and Tavern Keepers, Vintners, &c., Sale of Household Furniture, a Four-pull Porter Machine, with Tubing, by Merry; a Bagatelle Table, with Slate Bed and Balls complete, by Rothery; a Spirit Machine, Gas Fittings, Spring Clock, Jars, Kegs, Counters, Bar Fixtures, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THIS DAY (MONDAY), 12th December, 1859, at No. 17, YORK-STREET, the residue of the Household Furniture, comprising a Set of Dinner Tables, with Loose Leaves; Mahogany Parlour Chairs, Pier Cabinets, Tavern Tables and Seats; Eight-day Clock, Barometer, Fenders and Fire Irons; Folding Screen, Pier Glass, a few Prints, Furniture of an Oratory, Pillars and Pedestals, Bedsteads, Feather Beds and Bedding; Deal Presses, a Cylinder Dressing Stand, Bed Chair, Basin Stands, Book Shelf, a dinner Service of China, Shop Sashes, Fixtures, Kitchen Utensils, Barrels, a quantity of Lumber, &c.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.
Auction Fees, 5 per Cent., to be paid by the Purchasers.
JOHN BURKE, Auctioneer,
Great Rooms, 13, Upper Sackville-street.

IMPORTANT TO SHORT-HORN BREEDERS.
Five first-class Short-horned Cows, the property of a gentleman discontinuing the breeding of such, may be seen, and had on reasonable terms, at
18, USHER'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.
They will be warranted sound, and the utmost reliance may be placed on the pedigree; they are of the blood of Cowboy (6906), Collard (3419), Matchem (2281), Cato (119), George (273), Jupiter (342), Chilton (136), Irishman (329), Baronet (10918), Dan Lambert (3956), Brutus (1751), Dan O'Connell (1905), Sir Kenneth (1450), Grand Duke of York (2966), Harbinger (10297), Baron of Ravensworth (7811), Lycurgus (7180), Zenith (5702), Forby (1040), Ivanhoe (1131), Regent (544), Prince Arthur (13497), Spangle (6529), Guardian (3947), Pilot (1319), B—— (45), Druid (10140), Comet (11298), Percy (9473).
N.B.—The animals may be seen on Tuesday, and three following days this week.
GANLY, SONS, and PARKER.

Money.

BILLS at Three Months, and other Securities Negotiated. Apply, by letter only, to "L.M.," 24, Grafton-street.

Insurances.

THE PUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
FOR EFFECTING
LIFE INSURANCES AND INVESTMENTS,
ON LARGE OR SMALL SUMS OF MONEY,
IN CONNECTION WITH
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110.
CAPITAL £100,000, IN SHARES OF £1 EACH, WITH A DEPOSIT OF 5s.
CHIEF OFFICES, 47, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
DIRECTORS.
SIR PHILIP H. CLARKE, BART., Whetstone, near Barnet, Herts.
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange-road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave-place, Eaton-square.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
BANKERS.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, 21, Hanover-square.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
THIS ASSOCIATION presents to Insurers and investors of Capital the choice of many advantageous plans suited to the community generally. It undertakes several branches of Life Insurance, for which Tables have been prepared; it also developes a system of Investment which enables the small, as well as the large, capitalist to employ any amount of money at a high rate of interest, combined with solid security.
LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
The system of Life Insurance adopted by this Association differs entirely from that of ordinary Life Insurance Institutions. It is a modification of the admirable suggestions of Dr. FARR, laid down in the Twelfth Report of the Registrar-General; and it embraces, as a salient feature, a thorough and continuous audit. Its chief objects are:—
1. To give every Insurer the highest order of security for his policy.
2. To enable him to cease his insurance at any time, and receive its full value for every premium paid.
3. To make a Life Policy an available floating security for financial purposes.
In order to secure these advantages to Insurers, the whole of the Nett Premiums paid by Policy-holders are invested in Government Securities, in the names of Trustees, on behalf of such Policy-holders. The Nett Premiums amount to four-fifths of the gross sums paid. The Trustees act under the powers of a special trust-deed, a copy of which is supplied to each Policy-holder.
INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.
This Department consists of two branches--viz., Capital Stock Department, and Deposit Department--the chief features of each will be best seen under separate headings.
1.--AS TO CAPITAL STOCK.
The Capital of the Association is £100,000, in shares of £1 each, with a deposit of five shillings on every share subscribed. The powers of the Deed of Constitution enable the Directors, with the consent of the Shareholders, to extend the Capital to One Million Pounds.
The practice of the early Insurance Companies was to *concentrate* their capital into shares, sometimes as much as £500 each with £50 paid up; this necessitated a restricted proprietary body, and consequently a restricted area of interest and support amongst the public. The Directors of this Association recognise the fact, that a large measure of success can only be attained by welding together, as it were, into one mass as shareholders, insurers, and agents, persons occupying various positions in the social scale. Thus, therefore, they seek the co-operation, as Shareholders, not only of the professional, but also of the trading and industrial classes. Very few commercial undertakings offer to investors a more steady or remunerative return for capital than well-constituted Insurance Institutions.
As the most recent instance of "the steady and increasing return for capital," the Directors cite the fact that the "City of London Life Assurance Society," to which Mr. Farrance (Managing Director of this Company) was Actuary, transferred their business, after fifteen years existence, to the "Eagle Life Office" on the 27th October instant, and that such transfer, after providing for the policy-holders, and for all other interests, *secured to the Shareholders the return of all their capital, with a bonus addition of twenty-five per cent.,* they having received interest at five per cent. during the whole period of its existence.
The advantages presented to Shareholders in this Association are:—
1. A guaranteed interest of five per cent. on all paid-up capital. This will include the dividends in Consols, Stock (half the Capital by the Deed of Trust being invested in Consols), and be paid before profits are reckoned. This is regarded as working expense.
2. Twenty per cent. of the profits will be distributed rateably amongst the Shareholders every year after the first division.
3. Liability practically limited, by means of the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, to the amount of the capital subscribed.
2. AS TO DEPOSITS.
Deposits made by special agreement for fixed periods can be withdrawn without notice. Deposits will also be received and interest allowed thereon, at the following rates until further notice:—
With one month's notice of withdrawal 2½ per cent. per annum.
" two " " 3 "
" three " " 3½ "
" six months and upwards " 5 "
LOANS.
A liberal system of Loans, on approved personal or other securities, will be carried on by the Association.
All applications for Shares, &c., to be made to G. J. FARRANCE, Managing Director, 47, Charing-cross.
*** *Public and Private Agents wanted, in London, and in every part of the United Kingdom.*

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
22 VIC., CAP. XXV.
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE--2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON;
DUBLIN--24, DAME-STREET.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL--£250,000,
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceeds £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman,
George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.
Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.
Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee.*
The Guarantee Policies of this Society are authorised (by Special Act of Parliament) to be accepted by the Treasury Poor Law Board, and other Public Departments, and are already accepted by the leading London and Provincial Joint-Stock and Private Banks, the principal Railway Companies, Life and Fire Offices, Public Companies, Institutions, and Commercial Firms thoughout the kingdom.
WILLIAM SHAW, Agent to the Society,
24, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL---HALF A MILLION STERLING
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Poutney-hill, City
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Hailbury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq, 10, Serle-street Lincoln' Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq, 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
AUDITORS.
WELBORE ELLIS, Esq, Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq, 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
W. T. S. DANIEL, Esq, Q.C, 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.
The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Featues apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*
1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.
2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Inshrer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.
3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received *cash* bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid.* Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.
4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.
BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO.
Feel great pleasure in announcing that their extensive additions and alterations are now complete.
All the Department s are fully stocked with the newest and most fashionable Goods.
An inspection is solicited.
NEW MILLINERY, STRAW BONNETS AND TRIMMED DO.
MANTLES AND SHAWLS, FRENCH RIBBONS,
FANCY SILKS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.;
HABERDASHERY, AND TRIMMING,
FANCY DRESSES, JUVENILE DRESSES,
GLOVES, AND HOSIERY,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, TIES, &c.,
FRENCH CASHMERES,
EVENING DRESSES,
WORKED MUSLINS, LACES,
LINENS AND DAMASKS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A most extensive assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, for Christmas presents.
All Goods purchased for
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, the Poor, &c., at Wholesale Prices.
BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO.,
15, 16, and 17, GRAFTON-STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.
Beg to call attention to their present large Stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS, and respectfully suggest to Gentlemen requiring
OVERCOATS AND WINTER DRESS,
The advantage of being able to fit themselves promptly with any article required for the change of the season.
The Stock consists of every description of
BOYS', YOUTHS', and GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, in MELTONS, PILOTS, BEAVERS, WITNEYS, FRIEZES.
" " " ROYAL INVERNESS and HIGHLAND CAPES, in
WATERFORD TWEED, CHEVIOT TWEED, HEATHER TWEED,
MELTON CLOTH, BLACK AND BLUE BEAVER, IRISH FRIEZE, BROWN,
IRISH FRIEZE, GREY, BLACK AND BROWN WHITNEY. Also, a Large Variety of
NEW FINE and SUPERFINE FROCK and DRESS COATS; MORNING WALKING, and LOUNGE DO.;
ALBERT, CHESTERFIELD, and DERBY DO.; OXONIAN and ALLIANCE DO.;
REVERSIBLE TALMAS, BRIGHTON SACS, WRAPPERS, PALETOTS;
STRIPED, CHECKED, and FANCY MIXED HEATHER and CHEVIOT TWEEDS,
IN COATS, JACKETS, TROUSERS, SUITS, &c.;
TRAVELLING PLAIDS, RUGS, WATERPROOFS, &c.
Gentlemen preferring to have their Clothes made *to order*, will find a vastly superior Stock of FASHIONABLE WOOLENS the quality of which, as also the fit of the Garment, is guaranteed.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
WOOLLEN AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY STREET.
P.P.—We beg to give Notice that, in consequence of Christmas Day this year falling on a Sunday, our Establishment will be CLOSED on Monday, the 25th instant.
TODD, BURNS, & CO,

ESTABLISHED 1834.
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
1, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament,
6 Wm. 4, c. 54,
For the Assurance of Lives, at Home and Abroad, in the Civil, Military, and Naval Services.
The Funds Invested and the Subscribed Capital exceed £1,180,000.
DIRECTORS:
John Stewart, Esq., Chairman.
Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.	Francis M'Naghten, Esq.
Ellis Watkin Cunliffe, Esq.	Major John Arthur Moore.
Herbert George Jones, Serjeant-at-Law.	William Norris Nicholson, Esq.
	William Rothery, Esq.
William Kilburn, Esq.	Brodie M'Ghie Willcox, Esq., M.P.
John Farley Leith, Esq.	

AUDITORS—Rt. Gardiner, Esq.; Rt. Hichens, Esq.; H. W. Ripley, Esq.
BANKERS—The Bank of England, and Messrs. Currie and Co.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Cotterill and Sons, and Messrs. Parke and Pollock.
PHYSICIAN—George Burrows, M.D., F.R.S., 18, Cavendish-square.
SECRETARY—Michael Elijah Impey, Esq
After the operations of a quarter of a century, the Directors invite with great confidence, the attention of the public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and to the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives. Combining the advantages of a Mutual and a Proprietory Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady, progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The amount of the Society's Funds actually Invested exceeds £730,000.
Upwards of £997,380 have been already paid in Claims and Bonuses, and the existing Policies amount to £2,214,928.
The Tables of Rates for Residents in Europe have been prepared upon the most improved principles to ensure moderation and security.
Assurances can be effected with or without a Participation of Profits, on ascending or descending scales, and for a limited number of payments.
The Society advance money on Mortgage; Purchase Reversions and Life Interests; and Grant Loans on such Securities and on Policies.
An Annual Division of One-fifth of the Profits is made, 75 per cent. of which is appropriated to Policy Holders, and 25 per cent. to the Shareholders; the remaining four-fifths are set apart towards the average of succeeding years. The Assurers can apply their Profits to the Immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a Bonus to the sum assured.
All Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Society.
INDIAN BRANCH.
The Universal was the first Assurance Society that secured to Residents in India fixed rates, and the advantages enjoyed by those in Great Britain.
Separate Tables of the Civil and Military Services were originally framed with the utmost care from the records of the India House, and valuable Statistical returns accessible to this Society alone. To test their adaptation to the present time, and to ascertain whether any reduction could be safely made, they have recently undergone a minute and laborious investigation by two eminent London Actuaries, whose report has established their soundness and accuracy.
Notwithstanding the extraordinary Mortality occasioned by the late Mutiny, the Directors were enabled at the last Annual Division, of Profits, to announce a Reduction of Premiums on all Policies dated prior to 11th May, 1854, of £36 per cent.—a result attributable in a great measure to the correctness of the Rates and the judicious management of the Local Committee in India.
The attention of persons proceeding to India, and of residents there, is requested to a peculiar and most important advantage offered by this Society—that on the return of Assurers to Europe the premiums on their Policies will be reduced to the English scale corresponding with the age when the Assurance was effected, without reference to the state of their health on their return.
Tables of Rates and all further information will be afforded at the Office in London, by the Agents in India:—
Messrs. BRADDON and CO., Calcutta;
Messrs. BAINBRIDGE and CO., Madras
Messrs. LECKIE and CO., Bombay;
Or by the Agent for Dublin,
ALEXANDER D. KENNEDY, Solicitor,
30, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

Medical.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 1th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Billous or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a tour through the Backwoods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope---"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to.
Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock.
Observe---27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Cards.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.
WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS.
A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s. Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving, Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms.
JOHN C DEVOY,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1821.
JOHN PORTEOUS' GENERAL PRINTING-OFFICE Removed from 19, Moore-street, to 26, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.
Copperplate and Lithographic Printing, Bookbinding, &c.

No. 35, GRAFTON-STREET.
THE
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
ROBERT JESSON,
13, D'OLIER-STREET (late of No. 4.)
PRINTING DEPARTMENT.
50 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards..............................1s. 6d.
50 Gentlemen's do. ....1s. 3d.
Front and Back Drawing-room and Two Bedrooms to let Unfurnished.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

FOLEY'S HOTEL,
30 AND 31, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Thirty Doors from Grafton-street, Left Side.)
PARTIES OR TOURISTS VISITING DUBLIN CAN BE COMFORTABLY ACCOMMODATED AT THE ABOVE HOTEL.

Breakfast,	1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d.	Lunch,	0s. 9d. to 1s. 0d
Dinner,	1s. 3d. " 1s. 6d.	Tea or supper,	1s. 0d. " 1s. 6d

Beds, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 0d.

BEVERLY SMYTH, COAL IMPORTER, SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.
The best article supplied at the Lowest Market Rates. Safety Furniture Vans, Piano-Forte Vans, Floats, and Spring Carts on Hire Cheap, and at a moment's notice.
LIVERY STABLES and Sales by Commission, of Horses, Carriages &c., daily.
BEVERLY SMYTH, PROPRIETOR,
30, SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

PERRY'S OUTFIT, TRUNK, AND PORTMANTEAU MANUFACTORY,
11, GRAFTON-STREET.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND,
54, DAWSON-STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mountel Officers of line and Militia Regiments.

CIGARS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, IN GREAT VARIETY.
Cope's Packet Tobacco, manufactured by a patent process, which preserves the natural flavour of the leaf.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland,
THOMAS H. EVANS, 67, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET DUBLIN.

A CARD.
J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET. DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise, consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the public.

Publications.

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE for gratuitous circulation. A Nervous sufferer having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, by following the instructions given in the MEDICAL GUIDE, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send post free, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address James Wallace, Esq., Wilford-house, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

Price 4d.; by Post 5d.
MASTERS AND SERVANTS.
2nd Edition enlarged.
THE LAW DEFINED
AS BETWEEN
MASTERS AND SERVANTS IN IRELAND,
BY GEORGE POWELL.
Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in Dublin.
☞To be had at the Office, No. 2, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (opposite Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

Music.

PIANOFORTES,
In the greatest Variety and by the best Makers,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate Terms, at
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
HARMONIUMS,
By ALEXANDRE,
From Ten to Sixty Guineas.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - - £5 0s.

Miscellaneous.

LIQUID GAS
and LAMPS for burning same may be obtained of
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO,
23, MARY-STREET.

MECHANICAL TOOLS for Artisans, Amateurs, and Youths,
Of warranted Quality, at much lower Prices than are commonly asked for inferior Articles.
Turning Lathes, Grinding Stones, Benches, Hand and Bench Tools, in every variety. Glue, Steel, Emery, &c., &c.
THOMAS KENNAN & SON,
Lathe and Tool manufacturers. Iron Fence Works and Hardware House,
18 AND 19, FISHAMBLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
USEFUL AND VALUABLE.
A Choice selection of Electro-plated Goods just opened, viz:—
Dessert Knives and Forks in Cases, and Fish Trowels and Forks;
Tea and Coffee Services and Cruet Frames;
Egg Stands, Salvers, and Butter Coolers;
Kettles and Stands, Skewers, Cases with Knife, Fork, and Spoon;
Children's Goblets, and cases of Cutlery;
Also,
London Tea Urns, and Papier Mache Trays,
Moderateur Lamps, and Dressing Cases,
Bronzed Flower and Hat and Umbrella Stands,
Marble Top Tables for Hall and Drawingroom.
The above Goods are of exquisite Pattern, and engaged quality. Prices moderate.
N.B.—An inspection will repay a visit.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
MANUFACTURING IRONMONGER,
10, DAWSON-STREET.
Goods delivered Free on Kingstown and Bray Line.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

NEW BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 68, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.---THOMAS DOCKRELL respectfully invites attention to his large and well-selected Stock of Builders' Ironmongery, Kitchen Ranges, &c., at prices hitherto unknown to the Trade. Window Glass, Room Paper, Paints, Oil and Colour Warehouse.
In the Press, and shortly will be published, 8vo, price 1s.,

THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY HALL.
IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
Strong Tin Dish Covers, 9d. 6d. per set of six; Silver do., from 15s. a set; Parlour Fenders, with Standards, from 6s. 6d. each; Polished Steel Fire Irons, from 3s. a set; Bedroom Fenders, from 1s. 9d. each; Bedroom Fire Irons, from 1s. 10d. a set; Britannia Teapots, from 3s. each; Ivory-handled Table Knives to balance, engaged, from 12s. per dozen; White Bone-handled do., rimmed, 8s. 9d. per dozen; Black Horn-handled Knives and Forks, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Kitchen Knives and Forks, 5s. per dozen; Engaged Razors, taken back if not approved of, 1s. each; Sweeping Brushes and handles, from 1s. 2d. each, engaged all hair; Black-handled Hearth Brushes, 8½d each; a large assortment of Japanned Trays, from 2s. each; Bread Baskets and Knife Trays, from 1s. 2d. each; Patent Metal Saucepans, tinned inside, from 8d. each; Oval Metal Pots, tinned inside, from 3s. 9d. each; Iron Kettles, 5d. per quart; Iron Coal Boxes, from 1s. 3d. each; also a general assortment of Baths, Tea Urns, Electro plated Spoons and Forks Cruets, Tea Sets, Wool Rugs, Mocca Mats, Iron Bedsteads, Palliasses, Mattresses, &c., equally cheap.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE,
IRONMONGERY, BRUSH, AND CUTLERY HALL,
24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
☞ All Goods marked in plain figures. No Second Price.

Wants.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—A YOUNG WOMAN is anxious to procure a situation as PASTRY COOK or CONFECTIONER. She perfectly understands the business, and can be highly recommended.
Address "F. N.", IRISH TIMES Office.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing within fifteen minutes' walk of Trinity College, wishes to receive into his family two Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University.
For further particulars, apply by letter to "Rev. LL.D.," Office of the IRISH TIMES.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive TWO PUPILS, to have educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education.
For further particulars apply to "Rev. R. D. C.," Office of the IRISH TIMES.

Wanted.

WANTED, for the Country, a good COOK, where a Kitchen Maid is kept; also a HOUSE, and PARLOURMAID. Both must be Protestants.
Apply at 34, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

WANTED, a Thorough Servant.—Apply at 3, Whiteville-terrace, Tutor Tritonville, Sandymount.

STEAM ENGINE WANTED.
Wanted to hire for a few weeks, a Portable Steam Engine, of three or four horse-power.
Any person having such will please apply to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES.

FEEDER WANTED
WANTED—a good FEEDER of a Printing Machine.
Apply at the IRISH TIMES Office.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c.
Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Geese. State lowest price to
T. P. JOSEPH & CO.,
70, GREAT GILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

SALE OF BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, DAMASK CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, and CO.
Will This Day commence the Sale of their recent Kidderminster and Halifax Purchases, consisting of the Newest and best Goods in the Trade, with some splendid Medallion Velvet Pile Carpets, 2¼ wide, with

1,000 Yards of	All-Wool Kidderminster,	1s. 9d. per yard.
7,000 "	Prime Brussels,	- - 2s. 5½d.
5,000 "	Patent Tapestry,	- - 2s. 6½d.
1,000 "	Best Velvet Pile (Patent),	3s. 9d.

Real Persian and Turkey Rugs;
Venetian, Albert, Tapestry, and Brussels Stair Carpets, In all Widths;
Felts, Crumb Cloths, Mats, Matting, Floor Cloths.
Carpets made, Curtains Hung, Blinds of every description.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.
P.S.--A lot of Double-width Union Damask, 1s. per yard; also, Double width All-Wool Rep, 4s.--regular price, 6s. 6d.

WEST OF ENGLAND
SPERM, WAX, AND COMPOSITE CANDLES.
The attention of the public is invited to the WEST OF ENGLAND COMPANY'S *new*, beautiful, and highly-finished manufactures in Sperm, Wax, and Composite Candles, Night and Chamber Lights, &c., which are denser in material, superior in colour, and of greater brilliancy and economy in use, than any other candles hitherto invented.
THE WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY'S FANCY DEPARTMENT
is replete with the most recherche and fashionable, as well as economical soaps for the toilet, in Almond, Rose, Windsor, Glycerine, and other beautiful varieties.
For household purposes, the Company's fine, strong best brown, and superior white Soaps, cannot be too highly commended, for their eminently active properties in washing, and as a matter of real domestic economy.
To be obtained from Messrs. A. Findlater and Co., Upper Sackville-street, South George's-street, Rathmines and Kingstown; Mr. M. Whitty, Bolton-street; Mr. Thomas Keiran, 153, Great Britain-street; Mr. J. Haslam, Mary-street; Mr. J. Aitken, Upper Baggot-street; Mr. T. M'Evoy, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. James Harris, York-street; Mr. J. Keane, senior, 70, Thomas-street; Mr. J. Keane, junior; 73, Thomas-street; Mr. Edward Dease, Upper Ormond-quay; Mr. M. Ryan, Duggan-place, Rathmines; and most respectable dealers in Ireland.

H. LEEDOM AND CO. beg to offer the following on the lowest terms for Cash:---
WAX, SPERM, AND PRICE'S COMPOSITE CANDLES Of every description;
LE CORDIER'S FINEST COLZA OIL.
HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO.
Chandlers and Oil Merchants,
Agents to Price's Patent Candle Co.,
34 AND 35, MOORE-STREET.

FRED. LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article---inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

PURE LAMP OILS.
PURE REFINED COLZA.
BELMONTINE, AND PARIFFINE.
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
23, MARY-STREET.

NEW GAS REGULATOR AND PURIFIER
Messrs. Defries and Sons, of London, having taken out a Patent for the above new Gas Burner, we beg to announce that we have just made arrangements with them for the special sale of it.
This artistic and complete burner is the most economical ever introduced, and is the admiration of all scientific men, on account of the various qualities it possesses.
First--It purifies the gas by filtration, and allows no more gas to pass through the burner than is absolutely required to give a full, clear, and brilliant light.
Second--It effectually checks all undue pressure, and does away with the unpleasant flickering and noise caused by the same.
Third--The interior is anti-corrosive, and is impossible to get out of order, and when once set right it will last for years.
Fourth--This Burner answers with any common nib, and is unerring in its operation.
Fifth--It can be fitted by the most inexperienced hand.
Sixth--Though last, not least--it effects a saving of 25 per cent.
Price 1s. 3d. each.
GREGG & SON (Sole Agents),
Lamp Makers & Gas Fitters,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE FOLLOWING CASES OF WINES, &c., will be forwarded, Carriage free, to any railway station in Ireland, or to any seaport town in England or Scotland, to which there is direct steam communication, on receipt of a cash remittance for the amount, from the 25th November instant, until the 1st January, 1860, viz:—

CASE NO. 1, FOR £2 10s., CONTAINING--

1 Bottle choice sparkling Champagne.	2 Bottles very old crusted Port, decanted.
1 Bottle Sparkling Moselle.	2 Bottles finest old Irish Whiskey.
2 Bottles Amontillado Sherry.	1 Bottle old Cognac Brandy.
2 Bottles Golden Sherry.	
1 Bottle East India Madeira.	

CASE NO. 2, FOR £2, CONTAINING--

3 Bottles pale dry Sherry.	2 Bottles old Irish Whiskey.
3 Bottles Golden Sherry.	1 Bottle old Cognac.
3 Bottles old crusted Port, decanted.	

The above sample cases of wines will give gentlemen who have not as yet patronised us, a fair idea of the value we are offering in first-class wines.
FAWCETT & CO.
DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS,
HENRY-ST., DUBLIN.

JAMES LYNCH, Dealer exclusively in Tea, has established a Ready-money Tea Trade unparalleled in Ireland.
Compare his finest Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb. with that now selling at 4s. 4d. or 4s. 8d. per lb. in any of the showiest or most respectable-looking establishments in Dublin.
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.
CHARLES K. MAYER, 10, DAME-STREET,
Has much pleasure in informing his kind Patrons, and Public generally, that his stock of Tea is at present very large and well selected. As an advance in the price of Tea is certain, on account of the War which is now inevitable, he respectfully suggests to his Customers the propriety of making immediate purchases at present prices, being confident the Tea Market will not present the same advantages in a very short time.
CHARLES K. MAYER,
TEA IMPORTER,
10, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY.
JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage.
BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c.
HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers.
☞ AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The most extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin.
KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY,
15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

ROYAL CIRCUS
FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, HIRE AND STORAGE ROOMS.
Drawingroom, Parlour, Bedchamber, Dressingroom, Hall, and Kitchen Furniture for Sale,
OR HIRED
In any quantity, and for any length of time.
FURNITURE FOR HIRE.
Is especially suited to the Military and Public requiring to change their Residences.
Terms---Cash, or approved Bills.
Auctions, Valuations, and Funerals conducted by the Proprietors of those Extensive Warerooms,
YOUNG AND GROVES,
Nos. 11 and 12, BACHELORS'-WALK,
Extending to Nos. 10, 11, and 12, Lotts, and 45, 46, and 47, Great Strand-street.
The commodious Stores in connexion with this Establishment, where Household Furniture (to any amount), Carriages, and Miscellaneous Effects may be Stored by the Month or Year, and Cash advanced on same.
Storekeeper constantly in charge.
Furniture or other effects purchased to any amount.

Press.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

Several Novelties have been introduced in Winter Overcoats, Winter Undress Jackets, Trowsers, and Vests; with an infinite variety of New Shapes in Youths' and Boys' Overcoats, Dresses, Suits, &c., made up in every kind of material.

The INVERNESS CAPE WINTER WRAP, a New Style of Garment which has gained great favour in London and Paris. Gentlemen's, 20s. to 50s. Youths' and Boys', 8s. 6d. to 30s.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

GALWAY MANTLES.—MRS. ALLEN, 108, GRAFTON-STREET, has this Day received a Case of the celebrated Galway Mantles, Cloaks, Jackets, &c. An early inspection will oblige.—108, GRAFTON-STREET. Opposite the Provost.

MRS. ALCOCK respectfully announces the Arrival of Additional Novelties in Millinery, Mantles, Wreaths, Drougets, Linseys, &c. Also, a Case of Patent Steel Skirts.

Ladies' own Materials made up for Morning, Promenade, and Evening Dresses, Cloaks, &c.

42, DAWSON-STREET.

MRS. CAMERON has just received a CASE of MANTLES, MILLINERY, WREATHS, &c., &c., 73, GRAFTON-STREET.

A. CAMERON

BEGS to announce the Arrival of his New SILKS and DROUGETS, with all the other leading Novelties suited for the present season.

73, GRAFTON-STREET.

A. C. calls particular attention to the MOURNING DEPARTMENT which will be found replete with every Article suited for Family and Complimentary Mourning.

GEORGE MACDONA, 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,

Having just returned from the Markets, solicits inspection of some of the most choice Goods from the first English and French Houses, and also directs the attention of Noblemen and Gentlemen to the extensive display of FRIEZES, from 2lb. 8oz. to 2lb. 10oz., and the superior TWEEDS from his Firm for Exhibition at the approaching Meeting of the Royal Dublin Society.

Orders for these Goods will be received in the Exhibition, or at 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

GOODS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
Successors to Harvies and Co.

500 Pairs Blankets, from 4s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per pair.
A large lot soiled in the folds, considerably under current prices.
Flannels in all widths, from 6d. to 2s. 4d. per yard.
Counterpanes and Quilts, from 1s. 4d. to 3s. each.
2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FREDERIC H. JUDGE.
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
Manager for Mr. George Macdona,
LATE PROPRIETOR of 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
And Successor to
MR. CHARLES M'DERMOTT,

Respectfully announces to the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and CLERGY, who have hitherto patronised this ESTABLISHMENT, that the BUSINESS HAS THIS DAY BEEN RESUMED, and will be carried out as FULLY and EFFICIENTLY as at any prior period.

A continuance of the same Patronage is EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Dublin, 22nd October, 1859.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, Ready-made & made to Order, 10 per cent. under City prices, at
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
10, 11, and 12, CORN-MARKET.

WINTER TROUSERS from Ten Shillings and Threepence, to Twenty-one Shillings.
WINTER WALKING COATS, Nineteen Shillings and Ninepence; with Vest and Trousers to match, Thirty-three Shillings.
SUPERFINE WINTER TWEED COATS, Twenty-five Shillings; with Vest and Trousers to match, Forty-five Shillings.
WINTER OVERCOATS in the named varieties.
INVERNESS, HIGHLAND, AND BALMORAL CAPES.
THE ORDER DEPARTMENT we recommend for *Dress Clothing*. In it we make no additional charge.
WINTER HOSIERY, comprising Printed *Flannel Shirts*; *Red*, *White*, *and Blue* Flannel Vests; Flannel Drawers, Guernsey Vests and Drawers; Hose, Gloves, &c., &c.
GENTLEMEN'S Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.
HATS AND CLOTH CAPS.

AT
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
Tailoring and Outfitting Warerooms,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

THE INVERNESS AND CLYDE CAPES FOR ONE POUND FIVE EACH.

Those fashionable articles of Dress, in a great variety of materials, cut and made by ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. (the Coat Makers), of Grafton-street. The above extremely low prices are for PROMPT CASH.

We also beg to call special attention to a novelty we have introduced this month, being an adaptation from the CAPE of the IMPERIAL GUARD, the Sleeve Cape, continuing all the way round, the effect produced being extremely elegant.

ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
71 GRAFTON-STREET.

P. CRANNY, BOOTMAKER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,

Begs to announce to his patrons and the public, that his stock will now be found replete with all the new designs in Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES.

Having a practical knowledge of his business, and attending to it exclusively, he can offer advantages to heads of families and traders not to be surpassed in any house in the United Kingdom.

He also wishes to inform his customers in KINGSTOWN that he does not supply, nor has he any connection with, any other house there, and that if they want his Goods they must come to his Establishment,

73 & 74, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN.

ARTICLES OF JEWELLERY AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

My Stock will be found to contain an extensive variety of new and elegant articles of Jewellery, in Gold and Silver, suitable as Christmas Presents, which I have produced specially to supply this season's demand, and of which I respectfully solicit an early inspection.

C. RANKIN,
Jeweller and Manufacturer of Ornaments of Hair Jewellery,
12, NASSAU-STREET.

N.B.—Watches, Jewellery, and Plate Repaired. Old Gold and Silver taken in Exchange.

89, GRAFTON-STREET, 89.

EDWARD MELMER begs respectfully to intimate that for the approaching season he has largely increased his Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Watches, and Electro Plate. In Jewellery will be found some of the neatest designs in Necklaces, Bracelets, Guard, Albert, and Drop Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Pins, Studs, &c.

WATCHES.

Gold and Silver Duplex, Patent Lever and Horizontal Movements, by the best London and Swiss Makers.

Silver Horizontal Watches from	£2	0	0
Gold do. strong cases	5	0	0
Silver London Made Lever do.	4	0	0
Gold do. do.	8	0	0

All Engaged.

The above E. M. directs particular attention to, being the best value in the trade.

CLOCKS.

Paris and English made, from 10s. 6d. to 20 guineas.

E. M. solicits an inspection from intending purchasers of Wedding and Christmas Presents; in his stock will be found every novelty, at prices quite ten per cent. less than usually charged.

EDWARD MELMER,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND ELECTROPLATER.

Diamonds, Watches, and Jewellery Valued, Purchased, or Exchanged. Watches and Jewellery repaired. Hair Ornaments made to order.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.

PATRONISED by the QUEEN. — SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments and Working Jeweller. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guards, &c., with numerous fancy articles, suitable for Presents, at remarkably Low Prices. No. 29.

THOMAS NORTH AND SON invite attention to their £6 GOLD WATCHES,

Which, for elegance of design and finish, durability, and correct timekeeping, cannot be surpassed. A single trial will prove their superiority to any similar article ever offered to the public.

WATCHMAKERS AND GOLDSMITHS TO THE VICEREGAL COURT, &c.,
49, GRAFTON-STREET, three doors from Stephen's-green.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

H. SAMUELSON,
Working Watch and Clock Maker,
1, DUKE STREET, late of 12, Nassau-street,

Respectfully acquaints his Customers and the Public that he has removed to No. 1, DUKE-STREET, within one door of Grafton-street, where he is supplied with an assortment of Watches, Chains, and Clocks, which he offers at very moderate prices, with every possible engagement. He also continues to execute Repairs of Watches and Clocks in the most efficient manner.

Gold Watches, made either by Motta or Moulinie a Geneve, from £8 8s. upwards.

Second-class, but good serviceable Gold Watches, from £5.

Silver Watches, from £2 10s. upwards.

CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMPS, &c., &c.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WILLIAM THOMAS, 11 and 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY,

Has lately returned from the best Markets, having made a most choice selection of New Goods.

English, French, and Berlin Porcelain in great variety; Groups, Cups, Vases, &c., highly finished and moderate in price.

The usual supply of useful and decorative Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast, also Toilet Sets.

Military Orders Executed, &c., punctually.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.

JOHN GOOD, 5, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street),
Manufacturer of
Paillasses, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Feather Beds Stoved and Cleaned.

ELECTRO-PLATE,
In great variety, at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.

Recommend the above as the most compact Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machine that has yet been introduced, the whole process only occupying a few minutes, and doing its work in a very satisfactory manner.

Patent Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, Chimney Tops, &c.
House Furnishing Ironmongery of every description;
Gas Fittings in the Newest Designs.
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, Mills, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
AGENTS FOR
MILNER'S FIREPROOF SAFES AND BOXES.

ARMAGH ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION BALL.—This assembly will be held on the evening of the 3rd of January. The attendance last year was most fashionable, and the arrangements gave universal satisfaction.—*Armagh Guardian.*

ON SALE AT
BURKE'S GREAT ROOMS,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
TO THE ADMIRERS OF THE FINE ARTS.

JOHN BURKE respectfully announces that he has received instructions to sell by private contract, at his GREAT ROOMS, 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, a Large Consignment from London of Modern Oil Paintings by Eminent Masters, including Bouvier, Boddington, H. Moore, Webb, Williams, Wainright, French, and others.

On view each day from 10 till 5, in the Gallerys of the above Rooms, where catalogues and further particulars may be had.

J. BURKE, AUCTIONEER,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

"THE GREAT DIFFICULTY for some time past experienced by the Grocers, to accommodate the wants of the Public, by giving them a good Tea that will not be constantly complained of," is, no doubt, much aggravated by a well-known exclusive Teaman, in South Great George's-street, who for some time past has greatly perplexed the trade by attracting the public with a Tea at 3s 8d per lb (*his highest price*), much superior in quality to that generally retailed elsewhere at 4s 4d or 4s 8d per lb.

It was, therefore, high time for the publication of that extraordinary advertisement which appeared in the *Freeman's Journal* on the 6th instant, addressed "To the Tea Trade," from which the above and subsequent quotations are copied, calling upon the Grocers of Ireland to rally round a new Mixing Leader, in order that a complete revolution may be effected in their Tea canisters, which this experienced mixer-in-chief asserts "will amply repay any Grocer that wishes Tea in his canister that will not be complained of by the Public," and for his "*indispensable*" services in the "mixing of Teas for the trade," he generously suggests that even a small portion of the favours of the trade will amply remunerate him.

An additional and all-important argument advanced in favour of the above scheme is "the great reduction of 6d. per lb., *and even more*, on some sorts of Teas at present, from the prices ruling some time past!" If that be so *(and who can doubt the eminent wholesale authority promulgating it?)* surely the public have very reasonable grounds for dissatisfaction with the Grocers, particularly as he does not want them, even now, to lower their Retail Prices, but simply to improve their "Mixtures" by an amalgamation of peculiar descriptions of Tea, instead of the "weedy, grea y, ranky-flavoured" stuff it appears they are at present selling!

FINALLY,

it is evident that such an advertisement, emanating from a wholesale Dublin merchant of extensive "mixing" experience in the tea trade, would not have been put forward without an absolute necessity! Therefore it would appear that the Irish grocers do not *understand their business*, and are consequently giving very bad value in tea, when so novel a proposal was deemed necessary.

The fact is now notorious that unless Lynch and his "exclusive tea system" can be put down *by some means or other*, the *Dublin* wholesale houses will not only have to give "lessons on mixing," but must eventually submit to a *terrible cutting up of their profits!* for Lynch has the wealth to import his teas from the best market, and also the "ingenuity" of adding to his capital by still "selling his best tea at three shillings and eight pence per pound!"

JAMES LYNCH,
TEA IMPORTER,
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS

for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with the Enamel Cement, each.	£0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	3	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER,
"THE SATURDAY HERALD,"

A First-class Weekly Paper, of Sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.

THE "SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want —viz., a First-Class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant Community.

To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared, and its proprietors feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily contemporary, THE IRISH TIMES, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.

Subscriptions to "THE SATURDAY HERALD."

STAMPED.				UNSTAMPED.			
Yearly	£0	17	6	Yearly	£0	13	0
Half-yearly	0	9	0	Half-yearly	0	6	6
Quarterly	0	4	6	Quarterly	0	3	3

Education.

SINGING AND THE PIANOFORTE. A popular Composer and Professor of Music, of long practical experience, gives private lessons, in Dublin and its vicinity, upon moderate terms.—Address "Musicus," care of Messrs. Shade, Music-sellers, Westmoreland-street.

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,
HAWTHORN HALL, WILMSLOW, near MANCHESTER.
Conducted by Dr. SOMERVILLE, and well-qualified English and Foreign Assistants.

The branches taught are the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages; History, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics in every department, Astronomy, Mechanics, &c. The domestic comfort of the pupils is most strictly attended to by Mrs. Somerville and Assistants.—Prospectuses, with terms, will be forwarded to any applicant.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, SUNNY BANK, ALDERLEY EDGE, near Manchester, conducted by Miss SOMERVILLE and qualified Assistants. Terms and References on application.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—SATURDAY, DEC. 10.

The English Funds have not been so firm to-day in London. A decline of an eighth per cent. has taken place, caused, no doubt, by the dull state of business, which, at this season of the year, becomes daily more manifest; and the demand for money coming on the close of the year no doubt has its effect on the Funds. Consols declined here an eighth for cash, and a sixteenth for account; New Threes also declined an eighth for cash, but not quoted for account; City Debentures steady; no dealings recorded in Railway Debentures; the only transaction recorded in Joint-Stock Banks was in that of the Royal, at an eighth advance; Nationals and Hibernians steady, as is Bank of Ireland Stock; no dealings took place in Steam Shares, but City of Dublin Steam are for sale, as are British and Irish and Dundalks; Ship Building Shares and Glasgows steady; in miscellaneous shares—Canal Stock advanced 7s. 6d.; National and Patriotic Insurance Shares steady; Consumers' Gas declined a shade; Carysfort Mines for sale, all paid shares wanted; Connerrees steady; General Mines sellers; Mining Company of Ireland wanted; Wicklow Coppers steady. In Railways—Ballymenas wanted; County Downs steady; Cork and Bandons in good demand at 12; Cork and Passage asked for; Belfast Junctions wanted; Droghedas sellers; Kingstown Stock for sale; Wicklows for sale under last prices; Dundalks wanted; Cashel Stock declined 5s.; South Eastern and Killarneys steady; Midlands steady; Kilkenny Stock firm at last price; Limericks for sale at a reduction on last price; in Preference Shares—Wicklows, Dundalks, and Cashels all very firm at last prices. Consols and New Threes closed in London to-day at a decline of an eighth per cent. compared with yesterday.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 10.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	shut
Account	95⅞ 6
New Threes	95⅞ 6
NOON PRICES.	
Consols, Money	97⅞ 7
Consols for Account	95⅞ ¾
New Threes	95⅞ ¾
12-30 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	shut
Account	95⅞ ¾
New Threes	95⅞ 6
2.15 P.M. PRICE.	
Consols Money and Account	shut
Account	97⅞ 6
New Threes	95⅞ 6
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money on Account	97⅞ ¾
Account	97⅞
New Threes	95⅞ 6

NOON SUMMARY.—Caledonians, 93½; Eastern Counties, 56¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80; Great Northern, 106; Great Northern A, 95½; Great Western, 67¾ 8; Great Western of Canada, 13¾; Grand Trunk, 39¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 39¾ ⅞; London and North Western, 98¾ 8; London and South Western, 98 9½; Manchester and Sheffield, 37½ ¼; Mexicans, 22 to ¼; Midlands, 108½ ⅝ ¾; North British, 61¾ ⅞; South Eastern, 81¾ ⅞; York and Newcastle, 94½ ¾; Turkish, 87 7½. Consols opened easier in prices, 95¾ sellers, but have improved a little, and are now rather buyers at ⅞. Indian Scrip 106¼ to ⅜. Shares very inactive, and opened dull, but have rallied, and are now very firm. Canadians very firm. French unaltered.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—The Funds have been flatter to-day. Consols have receded about an eighth per cent. In the share markets prices are better supported.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, DEC. 10TH, 12-10 P.M.—The tendency of the Bourse is unaltered, and Rentes opened at 70.25.

3-15 P.M.—Business again active, and prices very firm. Rentes close at 70.50, being a fractional advance since yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News City Article.)

The funds to-day were firm, upon the reduction of the Consols dividend. The remarkable firmness of the Paris Bourse, and the late important advance, is viewed with satisfaction. Political anxiety subsiding, and buyers, especially those of a *bona fide* character, are coming forward more freely. The demand for money was brisk. The applications at the Bank were to a fair extent, but the money dealers were still enabled to supply themselves without having recourse to this establishment. Bills are generally declined below 2½ per cent. There were no operations in Bullion at the Bank to-day. No change in the afternoon. Bills on St. Petersburgh were inquired for, and quoted higher. Bills on Austria and Hamburgh were rather lower. The other Exchanges were steady.

(Times City Article.)

The funds opened this morning with great steadiness at the full advance of yesterday, but at the close a little tendency to flatness prevailed. The transactions of the day were not important, and loans on Government securities were obtainable with ease at 2½ per cent. There has been rather more demand for discount to-day, and at the Bank the rates were [also slightly increased scale. A good business has been done in foreign stocks, and prices were fairly supported British railway stocks have been comparatively dull, and in some cases a trifling decline has taken place. The market, however, is still intrinsically firm owing to the expectation of increased dividends. The traffic return for the United Kingdom, week ending December 3, exceeded by £42,000 the same week last year.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—DECEMBER 10

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	95¼
Ditto for new account, 8th December	
Ditto for new account, 9th January	95⅛ ⅛
3 per cent. Reduced	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	95⅛ ¼
Ditto for account, 8th December	—
Ditto for new account, 9th January	—
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures, 4 per cent. of £92 6s 6d	88
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.	
Royal Bank of Ireland, £10 paid	22⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal Company £100 paid	47
Consumers' Gas Company, £7 paid	9 9⅛
MINES.	
Connorree Mining Co (Limited) 10s paid	17s 6d
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon, £50 paid	12
Great Southern and Western, Stock, £100 paid	113 112½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal, £50 paid	55
Waterford and Kilkenny, £100 paid	13½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. pepetual, £100 paid	98¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays a three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	95⅛ ⅛	95	95⅛ ⅛	95⅛		95¼
Ditto Account	95⅛	95	95¼ ⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95¼ ⅛
per Cent. Stock						
New 3 per Cent. Stock	95 95⅛	—	94⅞	94⅞ ¾	95⅛ ¾ ½	95¼ ⅛
Ditto Account	95 94⅞		94⅞ ¾	94⅞		
Bank Stock						

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—DECEMBER 9TH.
Morning Tide 12-0. Evening, 12-15.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., Dec. 13.
Constantinople, *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., Dec. 15.
West Indies and Pacific (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., Dec. 16.
America (Boston) (Q.)	Ten a.m., Dec. 18.
Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius and India (Bombay), *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., Dec. 18.
India (Calcutta), China, &c. (S.)	One p.m., Dec. 19.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., Dec. 20.
Constantinople, *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., Dec. 21.
America (Q.)	Ten a.m., Dec. 22.
West Coast of Africa, America (New York and Bahamas) (Ll.)	Six p.m., Dec. 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., Dec. 25.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.), America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., Dec. 26.
Constantinople, *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., Dec. 28.
America (Q.)	Ten a.m., Dec. 28.
Constantinople, *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., Dec. 29.
France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m., daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12TH.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE STREET—To-night—Professor Glover's Readings and Vocal Illustrations of the Irish Melodies. To commence at eight o'clock.

ROTUNDO—To night—Mr. Henry's Demonstrations of the Heavens, with music from Haydn's Creation. To commence at a quarter past eight.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Closed till the 26th instant, when the Christmas Pantomime will be produced.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"The Corsican Brothers," "Thirty-three next Birthday;" "The Falls of Clyde."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

In reply to the enquiry of "A Constant Reader," we have every reason to believe that the course is equally open to the inhabitants of Ireland.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1o'clock. p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

Auctions.

Owners of Property can have their Auction Advertisements inserted as below (if not exceeding Six Lines) for One Shilling. After Six Lines at the rate of Sixpence for every additional three lines

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD THIS DAY.

AT 17, YORK-STREET.
Sale of Household Furniture, a Four-pull Porter Machine with tubing, by Merry; a Bagatelle Table, with Slate Bed and Balls, complete, by Rothery; a Spirit Machine, Gas Fittings, Spring Clock, Jars, and Kegs, Counters, Bar Fixtures, &c.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
Sale of Modern Household Furniture, Pianofortes, &c.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 28, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
Select Sale of Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 25, BACHELOR'S WALK.
Sale of Eligible Leasehold Interests, situate in the best part of Kingstown and Dalkey.
To commence at 1 o'clock.

AT 133, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.
The Stock in Trade of an Oil, Fruit, and General Importer, together with some excellent Household Furniture.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

AT NEWHOLLAND HOUSE, TRITONVILLE AVENUE, SANDYMOUNT.
Sale of Household Furniture, Eight-day Hall Clock, Curtains, Carpets, Chimney Glasses, China, Glass, &c.
To commence at 12 o'clock.

SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SONS
DRAPERS, MILITARY AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,

Respectfully inform Noblemen and Gentlemen visiting the City, that their present Stock of

WINTER GOODS

has been selected and imported from some of the most eminent West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and will be found in quality and prices well deserving the attention of Cash Purchasers.

Naval and Military Outfits executed on the shortest notice, and in strict conformity to the Admiralty and Whitehall regulations, much under London Prices.

MILITARY GENTLEMEN
will effect a saving of Twenty per cent. by ordering their
CIVIL CLOTHING
from
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
13 & 12, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET,
DUBLIN.

We by no means deny the existence of materials in abundance for a vigorous winter agitation in Ireland on the question, and we only regret that the truth of the matter should be so little known to the Irish Catholics. So far from Protestant England, Protestant Prussia, or Protestant Holland interfering with the Pope, it is they who expressly demand non-interference; so far from the troubles of his Holiness being caused by Protestant conspiracies, the people who have shaken off his rule is a Catholic people. We say let them alone. If Mr. Bernard Sheehan chooses, let him go and help the Pope to reduce them again to subjection—let any Irishman who thinks he is engaging in a holy work be off as quick as he likes to fight for the Pope; but let them not delude themselves with the idea of being able, by any amount of platform demonstrations and exciting oratory, to shake the settled convictions of their fellow-subjects on the question, or to bring political influence to thwart the just and sound policy which England is pledged to—to leave the Pope free to keep his "patrimony," if he can, and the Pope's subjects free to resist and overthrow his yoke if they be able.

SHIPPING DISASTER.—We learn that a ship, whose name could not be ascertained, went on the Bar at Dundrum on Friday morning. She was in a very dangerous situation, and the lifeboat was being manned to go to the assistance of the crew when our informant left Dundrum.—*Belfast Mercury.*

THE SHRIEVALTY OF DROGHEDA.—William Gernon, Esq., has been appointed High Sheriff of Drogheda; and he has appointed Edward M. Verdon, Esq., as Sub-Sheriff. Both gentlemen have been sworn into office.—*Drogheda Argus.*

TO OUR ADVERTISERS AND THE PUBLIC

DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE "IRISH TIMES."

CLONDALKIN PAPER MILLS,
NOVEMBER 28th, 1859.

We certify that for the last Three Months, we have regularly supplied the "IRISH TIMES" with Twelve Reams of Paper per day, each Ream containing 500 Sheets, making the total quantity supplied SIX THOUSAND SHEETS PER DAY.

THOMAS SEERY AND SON.

32, GREAT STRAND-STREET,
NOVEMBER 28TH, 1859.

We certify that we have for a considerable time past supplied the "IRISH TIMES" with four reams of paper every day, containing TWO THOUSAND SHEETS.

S. GODFREY RYAN & CO.

The circulation of the "IRISH TIMES," is now as certified above steadily established at EIGHT THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY.

THE continued boasts of one of our contemporaries compel us to give the above letters, as the best and most tangible proof of the circulation of this journal. They are written by two of the most respectable and extensive paper manufacturers in Ireland. On their testimony it is proved that the circulation of the IRISH TIMES averages 8,000 copies each day. The whole Daily Press of Ireland, taken together, with the exception of the *Freeman's Journal*, cannot claim a circulation approaching to this.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, DEC. 12.

THE very remarkable observations of the jury upon returning their verdict in the case of "John Knight Read, an alleged lunatic," call for some remarks from a journal which has always advocated the most humane treatment possible on the part of the sane towards those who are pronounced to be insane. The Foreman stated that the jury were unanimous in expressing their opinion that Mr. Read should be placed in the *care of his friends*, as it might conduce to his recovery, and that *he should not be placed in a Lunatic Asylum*. Mr. Commissioner Henn is reported to have said that there was not the slightest "doubt but the jury's expression of opinion would "be attended to;" upon which the Foreman remarked, "*that it was on that understanding the jury found their verdict.*" We have no reason to suppose that this humane and emphatic "expression of "opinion" on the part of the jury will be disregarded in this case. Yet, when we remember that one of the inducements held out to the jury in Captain Crosbie's case was that he would be tenderly treated, and allowed all the liberty and indulgence to which his fortune entitled him, and when we find that that gentleman has been immured in a Lunatic Asylum, we think the jury have acted most laudably in embodying their deliberate opinion in their verdict. This was, indeed, the more necessary as it appears from the evidence that Mr. Read, with all his harmlessness, was imprisoned in Kilmainham Jail, to which jail twenty-six persons were committed as dangerous lunatics last year, in spite of the protest of the Lunacy Inspectors that Prison Discipline is subverted by the detention of lunatics in jails, where there is no classification, no means of treatment, and where, as there is no regular staff to look after them, they must, in great measure, be entrusted to the care of ordinary prisoners.

Private Lunatic Asylums are found to be a profitable speculation. It is not pretended that these Asylums are undertaken from the sole influence of philanthropy. It is convenient often to those who are willing enough to undertake the management of a man's property, though not of his person, to consign him to an Asylum, where it must be the interest of the Manager to retain him. The Manager of a Private Asylum gains an annual stipend from every lunatic committed to his charge. He loses that the moment the lunatic is cured. To force any man to enter into a conflict with his pecuniary interest is to institute too great a trial for poor human nature. Our deliberate opinion is, that no Private Lunatic Asylums should be tolerated. Government officers alone, who could derive no interest from the improper detention of a lunatic, should have the charge of the insane. Under Government control, every improvement in treatment—every amelioration of their condition—the fullest responsibility, and the most skilful Physicians can be provided for the insane. Lunacy can be cured if taken in its earlier stages, but the expense of a Private Lunatic Asylum often prevents that prompt and immediate attention which is required. Were there no Private Asylums permitted to exist, the friends of a lunatic would, on the first appearance of insanity, either undertake his treatment at home, or send him to the Government Asylums, where he would receive the most admirable treatment at comparatively small expense.

Asylums are filled with the wrecks of human intellect, and of the dignity and happiness of man. All that rank, wealth, grace, and loveliness can bestow, is immured far from the company of friends, or the care of relatives. Like leprosy of old, a touch of insanity, or the name of it, at once degrades a man from his very nature, and classifies him with the brute. There exist too many painful evidences that the ties of blood and marriage are not strong enough to retain even for the harmless patient that tenderness and loving care which are devoted cheerfully to those who are maimed, mutilated, or diseased. If the noblest endowment of man be ever so slightly shaken, at once an endeavour is made to hide what we are pleased to call our shame, and bury an unhappy husband, child, or brother, far from the sight of the world and of ourselves. To place a man whose mental powers are shaken far away from home and friends, to commit him to strangers' keeping, to herd him with lunatics of all grades, and to shut him out of the society of his fellow-men, is surely the best way to confirm his madness.

The modern treatment of lunatics is, we know, a vast improvement on the old. We do not now shackle and bolt down the lunatic for years. It is "understood" that the most mild and gentle treatment will be adopted. To read the prospectus of some Private Asylums, we would fancy them to be each a little paradise. Employment is provided, and amusement. There are games, balls, private theatricals, and concerts. In fact, all are to be treated as "members of "a family." Why, then, does not the family to which a lunatic belongs provide all this solace which they are so ready to pay for? Why must we cloak our selfishness under the guise of affectionate relationship? Why must we bury every insane member of our kindred, as we do our dead, out of our sight, and comfort ourselves with the complacent notion that we pay largely to provide a haven for him?

We commit, it is to be hoped, the lunatic to an Asylum, either public or private, in order to procure his cure. No man professes when he immures his friend that he does so for ever. We express, at least, our hope that he will be soon enabled to return. It is a matter of some importance, then, to see what chances of recovery a Private Lunatic Asylum affords. We have authentic documents to go upon. We have before us the ninth report of the Lunacy Inspectors of Ireland; and from it we will exhibit a very startling result. There were, in Public or District Asylums, for the year ending the 1st of April, 1859, 4,090 lunatics; of these there were discharged cured no less than 1,267, and 345 were discharged improved. In page 11 of the report, the Inspectors state:—"The absolute "cures in Irish Asylums during the last two years "reach 48-71 per cent., and there were discharged "as improved, 13-26 per cent. of the admissions; representing under both heads 62 per cent." Let us now turn to the curative progress of Private Asylums."

There are 16 "Private Licensed Houses," of which returns are given in page 57 of the report. Not to be invidious, we shall give the general result without comparing one Private Asylum with another. There were then in Private Licensed Houses 598 lunatics in the year ending in December, 1858; of these there were discharged as cured 54, or less than 10 per cent on the whole number. We have seen that from the District Asylums there were discharged as cured nearly one-third of the entire number. It would appear, then, that the District Asylums offer, at least, as great a chance of cure as the most pretentiuos of Private Licensed Houses.

There was a time when to be a maniac was to be a saint. In the East still there hangs about the insane a sort of sanctity. With all our modern philanthropy we put the harmless lunatic out of the pale of Society. We pay so much to a stranger and, have done with him. To show how highly we estimate the remarks of the jury in Mr. Read's case, we will cite a passage on this head from the Inspector's report, page 23, a passage which may, perhaps, awaken some remembrance of humanity, if not of relationship, in those who have kindred immured:—"One of the most painful circumstances connected "with *private licensed houses*, and which gives rise to "much unhappiness to many of the afflicted inmates "themselves, is the neglect with which they are treated "by their friends, who neither call in person nor com"municate by letter with them doubtless considering; "that while the stipulated allowance is regularly paid, "their duty is fulfilled. We have known years to "elapse without an inquiry. Your Excellency may "hence infer what may be the case when insane patients "are placed by their relatives in remote localities, and "beyond official investigation. *From this latter remark* "*we do not exclude even some found lunatic by inquisi*"*tion, none of whom can be visited* EVEN BY THE IN"SPECTORS, *except on a special requisition by the Lord* "*Chancellor*." We leave to the public to judge from this how needful it was for the jury emphatically to interpose between a harmless but comparatively wealthy lunatic and a living grave.

The *Times* on the Present System of Musketry Instruction at Hythe:—

All the old features of philosophical teaching are reproduced in the proceedings of our new schoolmen at Hythe. Musketry is not only a science, but, like other sciences, it is passing through its regular phases of systems and reforms. General Hay has already condemned one method of instruction, and for the last six months our soldiers have been taught to shoot on an entirely new system, bearing, perhaps, the same relation to the old one that the principles of Copernicus did to those of Descartes, or the scheme of Dr. Lancaster to that of his predecessors in another branch of national education. The new method, according to the description given of it in the official report which we yesterday published, possesses the decided advantages of being both more expeditious and more accurate than that which has been disused. Men are carried through their training more rapidly, and are tried by less fallible tests. The capacities, too, of the competing scholars are now gauged with greater success, and candidates are assigned to the particular classes in which their faculties can be turned to the best account. As a general result, we are told that the performances were most satisfactory, and, indeed, there is every reason to believe that the rifle will soon become a highly natural weapon in British hands.

The revolution, however, in practice as well as principles, has been enormous. What would our ancestors have thought if they had been told, as General Hay assures us, that in learning to shoot there is no necessity for having a charge in the gun, and that, in point of fact, such an appendage to the instrument is rather a disadvantage? Yet this is what things have come to. The theory that a musket be properly held before it will kill is, of course, neither more nor less than the old view of the subject; but whereas the practice in former days was entirely empirical it is now almost wholly mechanical. Fifty years ago few people taught themselves to shoot except regular sportsmen, and these went to work by the eye alone. If a man had a good eye, he acquired the use, not of guns in general, but of his own gun, and by dint of incessant practice he at length understood how far this particular weapon would carry, and how he must adjust its aim. When his shots went to the right or left of the object, his own observation, or that of the keeper by his side, showed him his error, and he allowed for it to more or less purpose next time. That was the system under which some men became pretty good shots. Many a man never could learn by any amount of practice, while, as to our soldiers, they were not taught at all.

At present the theory is, that every man can so hold the improved gun, or rifle, as to send its bullet with almost unerring certainty to the mark. This assumption proceeds on the ascertained path of a rifle ball in accordance with the direction and elevation of the instrument and the distance of the object. The chief function of the eye, therefore, is in "judging distances," which is is one of the principal exercises of the Hythe School. Any man, whether in town or country, may give himself this kind of training with the greatest ease. Let him in his walks mark any object ahead of him, and guess in his own mind whether his distance from it is 50, 100, or 150 yards or paces. After this let him count his steps till he reaches it, and he will soon find whether he can judge distances or not. Of course, the method is rather a rough one, but it is not a bad experiment. At Hythe the thing is done much more scientifically. Even the measuring chain formerly in use has been discarded, as General Hay now tells us, in favour of a more accurate instrument, and he alludes to this change as explaining the fact that the proficiency of his scholars in the exercise referred to has apparently fallen off a little—the truth being, not that the men are less skilful, but that their skill is more severely tested. When the distance between the rifle and the mark has been fairly judged the proper direction of the instrument can be determined by the aid of a "sight," and the weapon must be adjusted to 200 yards, 400 yards, or 900 yards, as the case may be.

Although, however, the system involves so much that is mechanical, there is still scope for variety of talents. Some men, as we learn from General Hay's report, get on very well with their practice up to a certain number of yards, but it answers better to keep them at this point than to push them up higher. Then there is file firing, and volley firing, both standing and kneeling, not to mention skirmishing, a special exercise in itself. One thing that will strike the reader in the tables of performances is the small number of rounds allowed for trials in all these exercises; but this is only one of the results we have described above. All the preliminary work is accomplished in "position drill" and "judging distances;" so that a very few cartridges will suffice for the last practical proofs of proficiency. Upon the whole, it is found at Hythe that considerably more than one half of all the scholars—officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates—pass into the the first class; while very few indeed—only some two or three out of 100—remain in the lowest class of all. This, no doubt, shows the extent of the aid derived from mechanical appliances, for we may pretty safely assume that no such proportion of proficients could have been obtained under the only system in use half a century ago.

We should like to know how far the new education has really extended—how many regiments or how many soldiers in them, may be considered as thoroughly well trained to the rifle. One thing is perfectly evident from what we have premised, and that is, that where instruction is so mechanical, so easy, and withal so cheap, no description of troops should be left to seek it. We observed the other day that measures had at length been taken for communicating this necessary condition to our disembodied Militia, and we hope the resolution thus tardily adopted may be carried into execution without delay. "Position drill" and "snapping practice" cannot cost much to anybody, even if cost were a consideration in such a matter as compared with efficiency. It really seems to require only a minimum of trouble to obtain a maximum of power. A good instructor and a very few rounds of cartridges will turn half the men of a battalion into first-rate shots in a very short space of time, and will leave all the others such very tolerable marksmen that, as compared with their old abilities in this way, they may be considered absolute proficients. Such a work ought not to be neglected for a single day. It would be a profound absurdity to keep our Militia excluded from a training in arms to which all the nation is betaking itself.

The *Globe* on the Improving Condition of New Zealand:—

The rapid progress and teeming resources of New Zealand furnish materials for some of the most interesting works which have lately issued from the press, and some of the most remarkable statistics that can fill a Parliamentary blue-book. Alike to the eye of the intending emigrant and the provident statesman, this gem of the Southern Pacific shines with a peculiar and increasing lustre. Secure from the rigour of a Canadian winter, it is unscorched by the blaze of an Australian sun; capable of supporting an immense population, its colonists are few compared with its capacity, and its commerce small considering [illegible] portunities. A temperate climate, a fertile [illegible] peaceful and intelligent native population [illegible] timber, luxuriant pasturages, coalfields [illegible] and valley, lake and estuary, and all the [illegible] and varied scenery—these are some of the gifts [illegible] Nature has bestowed with liberal [illegible] on "the Britain of the South."

With such inducements it requires no prophet to anticipate the time when the stream [illegible] will set towards those favoured shores [illegible] strange news has reached [illegible] ing to leave more Northern colonies [illegible] islands, so that the next census of New Zealand [illegible] swollen by dissatisfied settlers from Canada [illegible] Scotia!

The published Parliamentary returns [illegible] do not come down to a later period than 1857 [illegible] the comparison of this year with the year [illegible] shows a satisfactory and significant [illegible] value of the imports from the United Kingdom [illegible] was £309,602, in 1857, £460,290; from [illegible] Colonies in 1856, £300,236; in 1857 [illegible] foreign States, £10,930 in 1856 [illegible] in the latter (a decrease in imports from foreign [illegible]) —giving a total of £710,858 for 1856 [illegible] 1857. The exports for the two years exhibit [illegible] able improvement. Their total value [illegible] £318,433, and in 1857, £369,395. [illegible] the colony fully justify [illegible] crease has been progressive since 1857.

The advancing trade and commerce of New Zealand demand greater facilities of communication not only with the mother country, but with her sister colonies of Tasmania and [illegible] We have, therefore, observed with satisfaction [illegible] liberality of the British Government [illegible] the local Legislature at Auckland [illegible] cured a frequent periodical postal communication [illegible] means of the fleet of steamers belonging [illegible] colonial Royal Mail Company, and the [illegible] undertaking, so far as yet carried out [illegible] is increasing [illegible] the necessity for placing additional steamers [illegible] lines occupied by the company, in order to [illegible] quate accommodation for the goods and [illegible] traffic which have been already developed by [illegible] those distant possessions with each other [illegible] more ample and certain means for the [illegible] their natural productions. We trust [illegible] will attend other efforts to employ British capital [illegible] New Zealand.

Under the spreading influences of the Christian religion, and the fostering superintendence of a [illegible] tional Government, we have the highest [illegible] tions of her Majesty's late Attorney-General [illegible] colony may be fully realised, and that New [illegible] "the cradle of civilisation and the dayspring [illegible] to the heathen people of the Southern Seas [illegible] "the brightest ornament in the borders of our [illegible]

The *Morning Star* on the Demonstrations in Ireland in favour of the Pope:—

With respect to the Papal question, nothing [illegible] more erroneous than to suppose the Pope to be [illegible] sense a victim; nothing can be more unjust [illegible] impute to Protestant Governments a conspiracy [illegible] him. If infidel revolutionists aim at [illegible] authority we may not [illegible] mate, be left to crush these enemies of his Government. A Government without power to maintain itself [illegible] Government at all. As the Pope claims to be [illegible] ruler, how comes it that he does not [illegible] temporal power to make his rule respected? [illegible] justice and protection from their Government [illegible] provided they get these in tolerable [illegible] are content, and the Conservative element [illegible] nature soon begets strong ties of affection [illegible] towards a good Government. In such a state [illegible] is an impossibility, and intrigues from [illegible] with no foothold. Is this the case with [illegible] States? Let the Irish sympathisers with [illegible] ask themselves the question, and say whether the inhabitants of Bologna and the other Æmilian [illegible] have unanimously thrown off the rule of the Pope [illegible] sidered themselves well governed under it? [illegible] remember that this was a revolution made [illegible] the will with the joyful assent of the whole people. Sure Irishmen, if they allow themselves [illegible] flect at all, will never come to the conclusion [illegible] a people has no right in the matter of its temporal Government as against the claims of the Pope. The Bolognese are all Catholics as good Catholics as the Irish themselves—so that it is directly contrary to the fact to assert, as has been asserted at Cork and elsewhere, that his Holiness is being robbed of his temporal dignity by a conspiracy of Protestants and infidels. Here is a Catholic people [illegible] ting for themselves the doctrine so eloquently [illegible] unreasonably, preached by Mr. Maguire, that [illegible] temporal sovereignty of the Pope is for the [illegible] of religion, morality, arts, and civilisation [illegible] should not allow that sovereignty to be stripped [illegible] him. The people of the Æmilian provinces know more about the character of the Papal sovereignty than does Mr. Maguire, and they say they [illegible] have it no longer, yet doubtless, they do not despise religion, morality, arts, and civilisation. If the [illegible] member for Dungarvan can explain how, [illegible] principle, that every Catholic people should [illegible] the temporal dominion of the supreme Pontiff [illegible] this repudiation of it by the Bolognese [illegible] titled to claim the palm for ingenuity. But the [illegible] is a difficult one. If the Bolognese be good Catholics it follows that good Catholics may detest and reject the rule of the Pope; if they have become Protestants or infidels, it follows the Pope has scandalously neglected his spiritual duties as Vicar of Christ, or else the [illegible] influence has been counteracted and neutralised by the detestable character of his temporal rule. Mr. Maguire may choose.

It is, indeed, a curious perversion of the intellect which represents the Pope as a victim, and which denounces as sacrilege, and worse, those means which may be in contemplation by the European Governments to relieve the inhabitants of the Roman States from a yoke which they feel to be oppressive. Is it not a fact that the Pope cannot govern that domain which is termed "the Patrimony of St. Peter?" Is it not a fact that there has been interference between him and his subjects, and that they were the victims of it, not he? [illegible] France, for instance, and Austria, [illegible] to the Ministers of the Pope such changes in the laws as they may deem expedient? If not, why should they be expected to enforce a system of law and government by the sanction of their bayonets and cannon which they may deem unsuited to the people? The right of interference, in one respect, draws with it a corresponding right in the other—and up to the beginning of this year the real governors of the Bolognese were France in the city of Rome itself, and Austria on the other side of the Apennines—but with the ecclesiastical administrators whom they supported between them and the people. Now, does Mr. Maguire [illegible] such an anomaly as that could be longer suffered to exist by the other Powers of Europe?

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday Evening.

I am able to announce to you some important reform in the army. The expense of young men joining cavalry regiments are to be reduced, by no longer compelling them to buy chargers at their own expense; the pay of cavalry officers will also be increased; and the expensive habits of cavalry messes are to be sternly repressed. [illegible] this means the 50 or 60 vacant cornetcies in the cavalry may be filled up, and that branch of the service no longer rendered impracticable for young men of limited incomes. These measures will, of course, reduce the value of the present commissions, but arrangements will be made to compensate the officers who, when selling out, will be obliged to do so for less than what they paid.

There is, I understand, to be a second British Plenipotentiary at the Paris Congress, but whether Sir Hamilton Seymour or Sir James Hudson (now our Minister at Turin) is to be selected, remains unsettled. Talking of a Congress, some uneasiness is felt here in Ministerial circles at the increasing hostility of the Irish Roman Catholic members. Parties are so evenly balanced in the House that the decided secession of even six votes from the Liberal side might affect the life of the Ministry; and this feeling may be [illegible] with the tone to be taken by the British Plenipotentiary. If so, the gain of some half-dozen uncertain Irish votes will not be a compensation for a decided loss of confidence on the part of that great majority of the House of Commons which sympathises with the cause of constitutional independence in Italy. I hear that the real reason why Lord Palmerston did not go to the Congress is, that the business of the Treasury really requires his attendance. There is to be business to be done by the First Lord of the Treasury that his absence would be exceedingly inconvenient. I understand that the Emperor Napoleon was [illegible] that England should be represented by Lord Palmerston.

The Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Keating, has been made a judge, in the room of Mr. Justice Crowder. The new Solicitor-General will be, I should think, Mr. Willes. I do not believe that Mr. Edwin James has any chance of the appointment.

A rather ugly piece of business at the Admiralty has just come to light. Sir Richard M. Bromley, the Accountant-General, was some time ago obliged to take six months' leave of absence on account of his health. His [illegible] was broken [illegible] plication to work [illegible] but Sir John Pakington, not wishing to lose his services, requested him to recruit his health by a cessation of his duties. Bromley went off, and was [illegible] doctor to abstain from all mental work. [illegible] the six months' leave of absence expired [illegible] of Somerset, the new First Lord of the Admiralty, wrote a curt letter to Bromley, asking him to report on Dockyard reforms. Bromley was in England; but, to prepare the report, he should have to read up the whole matter. To ask this from a man just recovering from long mental illness was hardly fair, and Bromley intimated [illegible] in a few [illegible] hours a day, he could hardly devote [illegible] work as he could wish. Upon this the [illegible] intimated, curtly and uncourteously—as if they were writing to a disgraced junior —that Sir Richard Bromley would be superannuated. The object, possibly, was to effect a job, but the Treasury put its veto on the affair by refusing to superannuate a man of middle-age, and quite able and willing to do good work. The whole facts have now come out, and will probably lead to Parliamentary inquiry.

Tennyson is, I hear, to receive £250 for a poem of 100 lines in the new number of *Macmillan's Magazine*. *Two pounds ten a line!*

The Sardinian Government has just decided on a rather significant measure. During the last year numbers of young men had emigrated from Venetia and the Tyrol into Sardinia, and it is now decided that the expense of prosecuting their studies at the Piedmontese Universities shall be defrayed by the Government. This kind of hospitality to exiles is the best form of propagandism for Sardinia; it was used effectually before the war, when some of the best public appointments were filled by Italians, not Piedmontese by birth. I understand from Italy that the recent retirement of Garibaldi was owing to Farini, the Dictator of Modena, Parma, and the Romagna. He found that the General was getting inconveniently mixed up with his old companions, the Mazzinians, and he insisted on his retirement. The act was patriotic and courageous, for there is the danger of misrepresentation, and it saves the cause of Italy from the [illegible] of any medley *melee*. Meanwhile Fanti, the Piedmontese General, at the head of the army of Central Italy, is drilling his men to perfection, and by the spring, at least, 60,000 Italians will be in battle array ready to dispute any adverse decision of the Congress.

The uniform of the Irish Volunteer Corps will, I believe, be brown-grey, with green facings. I doubt the [illegible] of the two colours, but we shall see. There is, I am glad to hear, every chance of a first-class regiment being raised. The council comprise men of every shade of political opinion. As an example of union amongst Irishmen, it will be very valuable, and may lead to an institution much wanted here—a good Irish club, where all the Irish newspapers would be received, and where Irishmen visiting London might meet. The progress of the general volunteer movement is still remarkable. Smith, the great newspaper agent in the Strand, is to equip and pay the expenses of twenty of his *employes*, and Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton, are to equip 100 of their clerks. The infection is spreading, and I should not be at all surprised to see 150,000 volunteers in Great Britain permanently enrolled.

The great American horse-charmer, who has recently been lecturing in Dublin, as at every important town where he can address an audience in his native tongue, is now in London again. I was fortunate on Thursday, in seeing him operate on one of the most preternaturally savage brutes he has ever had. The present theatre of his operations is a riding school, in the "most respectable district on the habitable globe," as Thackeray calls Tyburnia. Rarey has fitted it up with characteristic disregard to appearance. A portion of the building is railed off, and round three sides of the arena, thus formed, run ricketty seats made of rough boards. His guinea visitors he has honoured with bits of pink glazed calico to put their feet upon, and cane chairs, which are brushed off their perches in great numbers by ladies with large skirts. The ten shilling people are allowed strips of calico to sit upon; but the humbler portion of the audience, who only pay five shillings, are treated with Spartan severity, and must shift as best they may with the bare boards, disregarding the splinters when they are not too sharp. A few naked gas-lights illumine this luxurious interior, which looks very like a third-rate booth at a fair.

The accomplished Cruiser having shown off his docility, after Mr. Rarey had given a terrible account of what he was "before taking six lessons," as the writing masters say, and an obstinate mare who baffled Mr. Rarey for some time, by refusing to exhaust herself when down, but kicked like a battering ram whenever she was allowed to get up, having been at last persuaded to mend her ways, and conducted out of the arena a wiser and sadder mare, the horse of the evening was introduced by Mr. Rarey, with a little speech, pleasantly describing his peculiar propensities, which had nearly proved fatal to one of his grooms. Biting was the most prominent of these, and for that reason he was permitted to retain for a time the muzzle he habitually wore. He was a large white beast, with an expression in his shaggy face that combined astonishment with ferocity. Within the muzzle one could hear his teeth clashing as he made furious lunges at his active opponent; these, however, were avoided without any apparent difficulty, and the straps were, one after the other, adjusted. Then down came the giant on his knees: at this he seemed to be very much surprised and paused for a moment to think about it. He evidently made up his mind almost immediately that the position was humiliating, and its continuance not to be thought of. He struggled vehemently for a short time, attempting to bite wherever he thought he had a chance, then, wishing apparently to devote his whole energies to the latter pursuit, he lay down and bit frantically at Mr. Rarey's legs. In time, however, the futility of the proceeding quite disgusted him, and he suddenly gave it up. Rarey took off his muzzle very shortly afterwards and allowed him to get up, but his poor stupid horse-brain was now full of the idea that he was no match for his small antagonist, and he made no more attempt to bite. The representation of brute strength had become the humble slave of the representation of intellect, and was led about by a straw.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The benefit of Mr. Charles Kean, and his last appearance in Dublin for some time, took place on Saturday evening, before one of the largest audiences that have for many years filled the venerated walls of the Theatre Royal. No one can deny the enthusiasm of an Irish public towards one on whose genius their country has a lien, and there are few who have studied the characteristic nature of the people who do not rejoice at the warm hearted and untrammelled welcome with which they hail the return of one of their own flock back into the fold. In the great city of London, the centre from which the radii of fame and renown so often have sprung, there are laurels to be won, and there is greatness to be attained, frequent as in the days of Cromwell or Wolsey. Men have seldom wakened here to a sense of genius that have not held out their hands and hopes for this emporium of men of talent. Kings live there by riches, and Statesmen pay gold for the originality of master minds; and hence the monopoly there has ever been of the genius of this country. In the career of Mr. Charles Kean we have a forcible example of this truth. When, upon the memorable 2nd of April, 1828, the play-bill announced "the first appearance of Young Kean as *Norval*," in Dublin, great hopes were in the public and the actor. More than thirty years have passed since then, and many changes have taken place in the growth of the times. Step, by step little by little, the settled purpose of the man, just and firm in his resolve, worked out, and we now find the ambitious boy [illegible] by the name of his illustrious father, grown to manhood, at the head and front of one of the most classical, and noble of professions. Disappointment met him at the threshold of his youthful aspirations, but his determination grew stronger, and he felt, in the words of the poet—

> "Si fractus illabatur orbis,
> Impavidum ferient ruinæ."

In England his destinies were shaped, and in London his genius found an open field, where, away from the country of his birth, it was received with welcome. Truly, indeed, it has been said that "Ireland admires the work of England's [illegible]" Let this be as it may, it is no mean boast that the father and the son, the splendid representatives of an art which ancient Greece respected almost as a religious rite, were both the offerings of this island of "saints, shamrocks, and shillelaghs." It is not unnatural, then, that, when an opportunity affords itself to a public of expressing its sentiments, it should be laid hold of, and used. Accordingly, on Saturday evening, long before the curtain rose, galleries, pit and boxes, were crowded to the doors, and fortunate were those who, arriving early, obtained even a *locus standi* in the house. The play selected was Edward Moore's tragedy of the "Gamester," which was first produced in Drury-lane Theatre so long ago as the year 1753, and in Covent Garden in 1811, when Kemble sustained the character of Beverley, in which Mr. Kean appeared on Saturday. Notwithstanding the sterling merit of the tragedy, the utility of its moral—armed at all points to fight that hydra, gambling—and the great support it must have received from such actors as Garrick and Kemble, it did not meet with success on its first representation, and many years elapsed before it became the general favourite, and established its claim to excellence. Mr. Kean's portrayal of the slave to this fascinating passion and dupe of chance is a conception so thoroughly natural and original as to defy comparison. The complicated position of a man steeped in want, and bound by the shackles of his tyrant vice, risking all in his moments of frenzy, is a picture of every day, and one which reads a painful lesson to many. The pulpit may teach, but scarcely, with all its eloquence, can it show the "reality in fiction," of such a performance. The unhappy and innocent wife, *Mrs. Beverley*, on whom, as too frequently occurs, the sins of her guilty husband are visited, was enacted by Mrs. Kean with an [illegible] that revived the departed genius of Mrs. Siddons, whose famous character this was. At the conclusion of the play the gifted artistes were called before the curtain, the audience rising, waving handkerchiefs, and cheering. Mr. Kean, having conducted Mrs. Kean behind the curtain, stepped forward himself, and, amidst renewed plaudits, addressed the audience in the following terms, which need no comment from our pen—*res loquitur ipsa*:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—How can I thank you? What can I say for the overpowering welcome you have given to Mrs. Kean and myself? (Cheers.) Not to address you on such an occasion might appear ungracious, but, at the same time, no words of mine can convey to you my feelings at this moment, or describe the emotion of my heart on revisiting a city endeared to me by so many fond associations. Ladies and gentlemen, in Ireland I was born—(loud cheers, which lasted several minutes)—yes, ladies and gentlemen, in Ireland I was born, and in Dublin I was married—(renewed cheering)—and, upon this very stage, my early professional career was fostered and encouraged by a generous and discerning public. (Cheers.) During my lengthened absence I have never ceased to cherish the hope that I might return, and, in the words of the song—

> 'Come back to old Ireland again.'

(Cheers.) I can but faintly express the gratitude of myself and Mrs. Kean for the enthusiastic reception we have met with; and I may say this, and it is with the greatest satisfaction I am able to state it, we anticipate, if life and health be spared, to see you again at this time twelve months—(protracted cheers)—and until that period, ladies and gentlemen, we say kind friends, we gratefully and [illegible] bid you farewell."

Mr. Kean retired amidst the most vociferous cheering. [illegible] for some time, after his withdrawal. [illegible] will be hailed with pleasure by all who [illegible] opportunity of profitting by his recent engagement [illegible] the months will seem but short, and we trust that "life and health" will enable Mr. and Mrs. Kean to fulfil a promise so welcome to us all. The evening's entertainments concluded with the comedy of the "Jealous Wife."

The Theatre Royal has now closed until the Christmas season.

Fashionable Intelligence.

Osborne, Dec. 9.

Prince and Princess Leiningen arrived yesterday, and remain on a visit to her Majesty.

Mr. C. W. Dilke, Vice-President of the Horticultural Society, Professor Lindley, and Mr. Nesfield had an interview with the Prince Consort.

The Queen and Prince Consort, with Prince Leopold and Princess Louisa, drove out in an open carriage.

The Duchess of Atholl, the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, and Captain Du Plat were in attendance.

DEPARTURE OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle and suite left the King's Bridge Terminus at half-past three o'clock on Thursday, for Moore Abbey, Monasterevan, where his Excellency remains on a visit with the Marquis of Drogheda until Monday next, when he will return to town.

The Earl and Countess Granville are passing the season at Brighton.

The Earl of Shelbourne has arrived in London from Bowood.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick, and E. L. Griffen, Esq., have left the Salt Hill Hotel, for France.

Sir Victor Brooke, Bart., the Hon. Lady Brooke, Miss Brooke, Miss Ovenden, and Mr. Farquahar, have left No. 51, Leeson-street, for Call Brook Park, co. Fermanagh.

The Lady Harriett Forde, Pierce Butler, Esq., and Miss Butler, have left the Salt Hill Hotel, for Dublin.

Alexander F. R. Stewart, Esq., of Ards, has arrived at the Sackville-street Club, Dublin, from Lawrencetown House, county Down.

Dr. and Mrs. Tyrell have left Dublin for Galway, en route to the United States.

The following are amongst the latest departures from the Gresham Hotel:—Sir Thomas and Lady Redington for their seat, county Galway; Captain Vansittart, Lady, and suite; Major Wickham, lady, and suite; John Orrell Lever, Esq., for London; Robert Culbertson, Esq., for Sligo; W. H. Alcard, Esq., C.E., for London.

Thanks.

The Treasurer of the Orphans' Refuge—To J. J. Davis Esq., £5; a Friend, per Miss Orr, £5.

The Army.

MALTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The 2nd battalion of the 15th Foot, now here, have just erected a very handsome monument to the memory of the late Ensign Abraham A. Fuller, who died here in July last, as a mark of their friendship and esteem.

This promising young officer, though only a year in the service, had endeared himself by his amiable qualities to all who knew him, and his early death will be long regretted by his brother officers.

It is in contemplation to augment the Regiment of Royal Artillery by the formation of several new batteries, and the existing brigades are to be provided with an additional number of horses.

The War Department has given directions for a commodious building to be erected near Fort Pitt General Hospital, Chatham, to be used as a medical school for the officers connected with that establishment. The building which is now in course of erection by Mr. Stump, the Government contractor, will include a commodious lecture theatre, together with dissecting rooms and class rooms, in addition to which there will be rooms for the professor appointed to the establishment. The authorities require the building to be finished and ready to be taken possession of early in the ensuing year.

In addition to the other improvements which have been made at Chatham barracks for the benefit of the troops at that garrison, the authorities are having erected a large building at the rear of the men's quarters to be used as a washing, drying, and ironing establishment for the troops. The building is to be nearly 100 feet in length, and will be fitted up with steam machinery for washing, with drying machines, and the other new description of apparatus for performing the washing of several thousand men, the whole to be worked by a staff of men specially appointed for that duty.

Col. Sir D. E. Wood, K.C.B., Royal Artillery, has assumed the command of the batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery at Ipswich and Norwich.

The Navy.

The Himalaya, screw troopship, Commander J. Seccombe, will sail from Portsmouth, on this day Monday, for Halifax and the West Indies, calling at Plymouth and Kingstown.

The experiments recently carried out in the North Seas, on board the Wrangler steam vessel, in the presence of a select committee of naval and military officers, has resulted in the adoption of an improved description of carriage for the Armstrong gun, a number of which will be immediately constructed at the royal carriage department for the naval service, on a principle which entirely obviates any inconvenience arising from the rolling of a heavy sea.

The workmen employed at the several departments of the Royal Arsenal will be granted a holiday on the Monday following Christmas-day.

The following appointments were made on Saturday at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant F. Durrant, to the Excellent; J. H. Smale, first-class assistant engineer, to the Cumberland, for the Wrangler; M. Hawkins and D. Howarth, acting third-class assistant engineers, to the Asia; and W. T. Dixon, paymaster additional, to the Excellent.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIP PRINCE ALBERT FROM GALWAY.

At six o'clock p.m. on Saturday, this magnificent screw steamer, having taken the mails on board, steamed away from the roadstead. She conveys more than two hundred and fifty passengers, amongst whom is the Bishop of St. John's, and the largest and most valuable cargo which was ever shipped at Galway.

The circulation of the Irish Times for the week ending Saturday, December 10, amounted to 50,854 copies, making an average of 8,475 copies daily.

Mr. O'Reilly Dease.—We regret to say that Mr. Dease's life is still in great danger, from the result of the fall on board the Royal Albert. The symptoms were rather more favourable yesterday, but he is still in very great danger. He is visited every day by Dr. O'Ferra

The first of Mr. Henry's Illustrations of Celestial Scenery, with explanatory remarks, takes place this evening at the Rotundo. From the popularity of the demonstrator, and the extent of scenery used on each representation given, a crowded attendance is expected.

Literature has last week sustained a heavy loss in the death of Mr. De Quincey, who died at Edinburgh on Thursday last, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. As a master of the English language his reputation will long survive.

Death from the Use of Narcotic Herbs.—On Tuesday last an inquest was held before John J[illegible]llett, Esq., at Tannybrake, in the parish of Connor, on view of the body of Mr. John Barr. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased had for a long time been affected with chronic rheumatism, and had resorted to the medicinal use of water hemlock, decoctions of which he had been in the habit of preparing for himself, and their use, as he supposed, had been of great service to him. On the evening of Monday last he prepared a dose of this dangerous herb in the usual manner. On taking it he became ill—all the symptoms exhibiting the action of a vegetable poison upon the system—and he died within three hours. The jury found that his death was occasioned by an over-dose of water-hemlock, administered incautiously by the deceased himself.—*Ballymena Observer.*

Arthur Kavanagh, Esq.—In a recent number of the *Catholic Telegraph* we read with astonishment a letter signed "W. S. Caldbeck," censuring Mr. Arthur Kavanagh for abetting and inciting proselytism on his estates in Borris. Since we perused that paper we have been making inquiries relative to the veracity of the statements therein contained, and in no instance did we hear them corroborated. Just as we go to press, however, we have been favoured by a valued and respected correspondent, on whose assertions we can place implicit reliance, with a communication which will be found elsewhere in our columns, entirely refuting the unfounded charges.—*Carlow Post.*

The Four Liverpool Brokers.—On Wednesday, at a meeting of the Liverpool Law Society, the following resolution was carried:—"That the President be requested to inform her Majesty's Attorney-General that in case it be the intention of her Majesty's Government to take any proceedings against the four Liverpool merchants who lately made a communication to the Emperor of the French, this committee will be happy to render the Attorney-General any assistance in its power." The chairman stated that the proposed prosecution was not within the province of the society, as set forth in its rules, and therefore it was not in the power of the committee to entertain it. The four gentlemen concerned in the correspondence—Messrs. G. Shaw, S. Mellor, F. W. Irving, and H. B. Gaskell (not Blackwell, as has been previously stated)—have already experienced, in various ways, the indignation and contempt their proceedings have created in Liverpool.—*Globe*

Death of Robert M'Clintock, Esq., J.P., D.L.—It is with no ordinary feelings of regret that we announce the death of Robert M'Clintock, Esq., J.P. and D.L., Dunmore, Carrigans. This respected gentleman expired at his residence on Monday night after a brief illness. Mr. M'Clintock held the commission of the peace for Donegal and Londonderry, and was also a deputy lieutenant for the former county. As a country gentleman, he had the highest reputation—and he deserved it—for kindness and benevolence, and, in his private relations, we shall only say that his bereaved family will not soon forget an affectionate husband and father. In his magisterial capacity, Mr. M'Clintock had few equals and no superior.—*Derry Standard.*

Falconry.—This sport is again revived in the county Tipperary. John Barr, formerly falconer to Captain Salvin, and now trainer to his Highness Maharajah Duleep Singh, has arrived with eight peregrine falcons, which gave good sport at Rathronan the other day. The next meet will be at Loughloher Castle

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Two o'Clock

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Madrid, Saturday Evening.—The following despatch has been published:—"Camp, Ellottra, December 9th—This morning the enemy impetuously attacked our redoubts, but were energetically repulsed by the garrison, and retired to the valley commanded by these redoubts; the enemy then came up again, but were attacked and repulsed by 10,000 men of the 2nd Corps, serving as our vanguard. The Moors lost 300 killed, and 1,000 wounded. The approximate loss of the Spanish is 30 officers and 28 men wounded, and 40 killed."

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday.—The Council of State is preparing a project of law for reducing the Customs' duties, especially on articles of primary necessity.

Marshal Randon, the Minister of War, has, it is said, tendered his resignation.

PRUSSIA.

Dresden, Saturday.—A telegram from Frankfort, published by the *Dresden Journal*, says, in to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet, the Committee of the Electoral Hesse was increased by the appointment of representatives of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony.

PIEDMONT.

Turin, Saturday.—The Austrian letter of invitation to the Congress, signed by Count Rechberg, has arrived, and is couched in the same terms as that of France to Piedmont.

TUSCANY.

Florence, Dec. 10.—The Provisional Government has, by allowing a discount, collected in advance the land-tax for 1860, amounting to between 6,800,000 and 7,000,000 of francs.

MAIL NEWS.

Galway, Saturday Night, Dec. 10th.—The Royal mail steamer Prince Albert sailed for New York. She has on board 210 passengers, large cargo, and heavy mail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The case of Scully *v.* Ingram, M.P., was on Saturday fixed for the 20th inst. A number of witnesses are expected from Ireland.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

The *Globe* says, the greatly increased European force required for India will render it necessary to make some permanent addition to the regular forces garrisoning our home and Colonial possessions, and it therefore anticipates an immediate increase of the army by some 10,000 men. The probability is that this will be effected by adding 20 men to each of the 10 service companies of the regiments not on Indian establishments.

REFORMS IN THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

The *Globe* also says, the Minister of War is directing his attention to the present state of the cavalry service. There are, at the present time, some vacancies for cornets. Her Majesty's commission has become a drug. It has already been determined that lieutenant-officers of cavalry shall not be required to purchase and maintain two chargers for public use. The price of cavalry commissions will probably be lowered to same sums as in the infantry.

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Saturday:—

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Directors of the Great Ship Company notify that the special meeting called for January 11th is for the purpose of laying before the shareholders the whole financial position of the Company of taking into consideration the raising of their capital by preference shares or otherwise. Borrowing money on mortgage or otherwise, or any proposal that may be made for chartering or purchasing the ship.

The *Daily News* says the company have made arrangements to borrow £40,000 for six months, on mortgage on the Great Eastern, in order to meet pressing claims.

COMMERCIAL.

The advices from Marseilles mention the failure of Messrs. Zangroniloc & Co., in the sugar trade, for about £480,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times*, in its weekly review, says the produce markets, during the week, have shown a further tendency to improvement, rather higher rates having, in several instances, been obtained.

It is announced in Paris that Messrs. Rotschchild have contracted to buy the Moscow and St. Petersburg railway. The *Times* says the rumour is not believed on this side.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE AT MOORE ABBEY.

On Thursday evening a large party, including nearly all the aristocracy and gentry of the neighbouring counties, assembled at Moore Abbey to be present at an amateur theatrical performance, under the patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who, accompanied by a numerous suite, had arrived from the Viceregal Lodge, and who remains on a visit with the Marquis of Drogheda till Monday next, when he returns to Dublin.

The performance commenced with "The Loan of a Lover," in which the cast was as follows:—Captain Amersfort, Lieut.-Col. Hume; Peter Spyk, Mr. E. S. E. Hartopp; Swyzzle, Mr. G. C. Bentinck; Delve, Marquis of Drogheda; Ernestine Rosendall, Marchioness of Drogheda; Gertrude, Mrs. J. C. Moore. After which was performed the comedietta of "To Oblige Benson"—Mr. Benson (a barrister), Mr. E. S. E. Hartopp; Mr. Meredith (his pupil), Lieut.-Col. Hume; Mr. Trotter, Southdown, Mr. G. C. Bentinck; Mrs. Benson, Mr. J. C. Moore; Mrs. Trotter, Southdown, Countess of Bective. Concluding with the farce of Whitebait at Greenwich"—Mr. Benjamin Buzzard, Hon. F. Ponsonby; Mr. Glimmer, Marquis of Drogheda; John Small, Hon. S. Ponsonby; Miss Lucretia Buzzard, Countess of Bective; Sally, Mrs. G. C. Bentinck.

The acting throughout was of the highest order.

Col. Hume, who is well known at the garrison theatricals, introduced some very pretty songs in the "Loan of a Lover," which were beautifully sung. Lady Drogheda acted throughout with her usual grace and effectiveness. Mrs. J. C. Moore acted with such effect, that she might be supposed to be an old performer. The energy and grace displayed by Lady Bective in her parts were worthy to be classed with professional talent. Mrs. Bentinck, whose appearance, we are told, was the first on any boards, displayed considerable cleverness in her ideas of the difficult character of *Sally*, and proved herself a valuable addition to the Moore Abbey *corps*. The acting of the brothers Ponsonby is too well known to require description—the manner in which they played their parts elicited roars of laughter and continued rapturous applause. Mr. Hartopp's personation of the old lawyer did credit to the high position he holds in the Canterbury *corps*; and the same remark applies to the admirable acting of Mr. Bentinck, another importation from the other side of the channel. His change from the confiding to the jealous husband drew down thunders of applause. We have never seen the noble Marquis act with more effect than in his personation of Mr. Glimmer. At the conclusion of "Whitebait," a clever epilogue from the pen of Lieut.-Col. H. Ponsonby was well spoken by the gallant author. The whole concluded with "God Save the Queen," sung by the whole strength of the corps, the entire being under the management of the Hon. S. Ponsonby, whose administrative talent is so well known and highly appreciated. The party separated at about one, a.m., highly delighted with the evenings entertainment. A ball on a large scale was held last Friday evening, invitations to which were issued to all the nobility and gentry of the surrounding counties.

A Malicious Will.—A very odd case of petty malice in will making was that of a man who, not having a penny in this world, left a will in which he bequeathed to his friends and acquaintances large estates in various parts of England, money in the funds, rings, jewels, and plate. His inducement was the prospect of the delight of his friends at first learning about the rich possessions which were to be theirs, and then the bitter disappointment at finding how they had been hoaxed.

It has been stated by the *Limerick Chronicle* that Miss Trowsdale, the lady connected with the late trial for breach of promise of marriage, is daughter of the late John Wilson Trowsdale, Comptroller of Customs at Limerick, and also at Belfast—such, however, is not the case, as Miss Trowsdale's family is in no way whatever connected with this family.

Funeral of Mrs. Shaw.—The mortal remains of Mrs. Shaw were removed from 35 St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, London, to Kimmage House, and were interred in the family vault at Crumlin, yesterday. The service was performed in the parish church of Crumlin by the Rev. James Elliott. It was the desire of the family that the funeral should be strictly private. The hearse was preceded by the Crumlin tenants, walking two and two, in scarfs and hat-bands. It was immediately followed by Mrs. Shaw's carriage, with the blinds up; then the female domestics in a mourning coach; and next in two mourning coaches, the chief and other mourners, namely—the Right Honourable Frederick Shaw, Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, Captain Floyd, Sir Robert Shaw, Bart.; Charles Shaw, and Augustus Wynne, Esqrs. The procession was closed by the carriages of the family and near relatives of the deceased.

The mountains round the town are covered with snow.—*Clare Journal.*

Ennistymon was illuminated on Monday for the arrival of Colonel Macnamara from Dublin, completely restored from his late illness.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Saturday:—

MAIL NEWS.

The Ripon with a heavy portion of the Australian and Bombay mails, is expected at Southampton on Friday next.

THE NEW JUDGE.

The *Times* announces that the vacant seat on the Bench has been filled by the appointment of Sir H. Keatinge. No decision has been at present come to as to the accession of the Attorney General. The names of Mr. E. James, Mr. Wilde, and Mr. Houdel Palmer, are mentioned as likely to be appointed.

RAILWAYS.

The *Times* says the East Kent Directors, at their Board yesterday, agreed to the proposal of the South Eastern Company to discuss the question of an agreement in the form of a lease instead of a fusion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Herald* says the tallow market was steadier yesterday with a recovery in prices.

The same paper says at Mark-lane yesterday, the delays in some cases showed a decrease of 1s per quarter.

The *Daily News* says the Peninsular and Oriental Company are exerting themselves to give the Australian Colonies the advantage of receiving and despatching English mails twice a month. This important benefit will not involve any additional cost.

A goodly number of volunteers have offered themselves for enrolment in the London Irish Volunteer Corps. Drill will probably commence next week. The general council now comprises some 40 noblemen, and gentry of all political creeds, and opinions.

In the course of yesterday, the Gloucester election Commissioners held a meeting in Westminster, but nothing new was revealed.

The death of H. E. De Quincy, the English opium dealer, took place at Edinburgh on Thursday. He was born at Manchester in 1786.

The Admiralty have taken up the steamers Adelaide and Sir William Peel as regular transports. They will be probably employed in the China waters.

The variations in this week's bank returns are devoid of importance.

Cork Butter Market, Dec. 10.—Firsts, 119s.; seconds, 116s.; thirds, 103s.; fourths, 99s.; fifths, 82s.; sixths, 64s. 1,400 in market.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Dec. 10.—Market dull. Imports 7,923.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—Arrived—Armeda, Taganrog; Triton, Hamburg, Cork. Sailed—Nil.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Thursday Evening.—Dispassionate politicians, who can look forward to Congress here without personal or partisan feeling, calmly review the probable effect on that assembly, of what the two contending parties in Italy have been doing for the last six months, and what sort of exhibition they have afforded Europe. The national and anti-national factions have each unfolded the sort of stuff they are made of. The Austro-clerical element has been at work stirring up disunion, organising intrigues, disseminating foul slanders clogging all attempts to advance, and putting every rotten spoke in the wheel of social progress. The nationalist ingredient reveals itself in the steady formation of rational government out of chaos, the adoption of salutary reforms, the creation of a sound public spirit, vigorous because self-reliant, and awaking all the long dormant energies Italy, centuries ago, showed the world.

The recent concerted movement to agitate certain countries [illegible] capable of such practices, through the medium of pastorals and the agency of fanaticism, in a matter of strictly national concern, a contest for purely civic rights, has not advanced the chances of the system sought to be thus perpetuated. In France [illegible] the Imperial government, which will not submit to that far mightier power, the press, scorns to be lectured from the pulpit as to its home or foreign policy. The attempt recently made in that quarter has had its due effect on the Imperial character. Napoleon III. will show himself master at home, and unfettered in the exercise of his influence abroad.

Poor Abbe Sisson, whose zeal for the Austro-clerical cause has got him six months' imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine, fails to find much sympathy in Paris. He only printed in his newspaper, *Ami de la Religion*, a palpably forged letter, meant to create misintelligence between the King of Piedmont and the French Emperor. He pleaded his own defence in court, but unfortunately trials of a treasonable or seditious sort are not allowed to be reported.

Parisians have been afforded materials for conversation in the *fracas* at the Opera between Count Law de Lauriston (of the family of the famous Missisippi projector), and Count de Gallifet, with duel, &c., &c. De Gallifet has just married the daughter of the banker, Charles Laffitte, and resented what he considered a "stare" at his bride in her box by his side.

The schismatic Russians are developing their nationality here in a variety of ways, besides the erection of Byzantine churches for Popes of their own, and preparing sledges for winter evolutions. Dissatisfied with the French culinary resources, they have set on foot, and patronised, in Rue Anjou St. Honore, a grand restaurant, served on purely Muscovite principles of gastronomy. There you get *Tschi*, a soup made of sourcrout and caviare; *Kolodbiaca* and *Rostigai* (fish pies); Ouka and Gribut, made of salted mushrooms with fish; *Agoursli*, made of salted cucumbers. I omit other delicacies, but in the way of drinkables they have *Kawss*, a horrid sort of beer made without hops, which a friend who has, "greatly daring," dined there, describes as "bottled sea-sickness."

Metropolitan Hall—The Pulpit.—The Rev. Richard Hemphill will preach tomorrow (Sunday), at three o'clock afternoon service; and the Rev. S. G. Morrison on Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock. Subject—"The religion of love." Prayer and praise.

Five of the Prussian Ministers of State have declared in favour of admitting Jews to all public functions, while the other five ministers are opposed to such a change.

Failure at Hull—We regret to announce the suspension of Messrs. A. and E. H. West, millers and seed crushers, of this town. The liabilities are supposed to be about £15,000, and the loss will fall chiefly on Russian houses.—*Hull Advertiser.*

Sympathy with the Pope.—The following letter has been published, showing the opinion of an independent Roman Catholic gentleman on the movement in favour of the Pope:—"Asylum, Killarney, Dec. 3, 1859. Dear Sir,—In reply to your circular requesting my attendance at the general meeting of the Catholics of Kilkenny and its vicinity, for Wednesday next, I beg to state, with great respect for the requisitionists, that I must decline to attend. As a Liberal in politics, I entertain such a profound conviction of the right of every nation to regulate its own affairs, as between the governed and governors, that I cannot lend the aid of my humble voice to a movement which must contemplate interference with the political rights of a foreign people.—I remain, my dear sir, your's, Martin Shine Lawlor."

Mr. Kinglake, M.P. for Bridgewater, in his speech on Monday night, said that the danger of an invasion did not arise from any hostility on the part of the French people, or the French army, or even of the French Emperor toward us; but from the fact that a revolutionary Government exists in France, which has armed one man with power of such an absolute character that no remonstrances, however respectful, are for a moment tolerated. In his opinion we shall never be secure from danger until France has had restored to her a free parliament and a free press.

Wreck at Ballaghaline.—On Saturday night last, a small vessel, we believe, named the Lenor, of Jersey, laden with potatoes, from Rinvarra, to England, was driven in and stranded on Crab Island, near Ballaghaline. The vessel remained together until about two o'clock on Sunday, when she went to pieces. The crew consisted of four men, who brought into the island some of the sails, with which they were under cover. They remained on the island until Wednesday, as no canoe could approach them until that time. They were then taken to the house of Ballaghaline by the direction of Mrs. Gore's agent, John Leary, Esq., Ennis, where they received every care and attention, of which they stood in need. The caretaker of the property sent for the coast-guards to Liscannor, who, under the command of Lieutenant Morris, with the aid of the police, and presence of Robert Johnston, Esq., J.P., took charge of the wreck. George O'Brien, Esq., J.P., of Birchfield, also attended at the station, and, with Mr. Johnston, gave every assistance towards the preservation of the wreck.—*Clare Journal.*

The Heir Apparent to the Viceroy of Egypt.—Little Toussoun Pasha is now about seven years of age. He has acquired from his English nurse, and through his frequent visits to England, a perfect knowledge of our language, which, indeed, he speaks more fluently than his own mother tongue. He has just now been placed under the charge of an English tutor, and, provided he can be kept sufficiently apart from the mischievous influence of the Ha[illegible] enlightened and practical ideas, the [illegible] pect that he will grow [illegible] of which may yet become [illegible] he one day succeed to the in[illegible] widely [illegible] family.—*Letter from Alexandria.*

Renewal of the Poor Law Board.—At the Manchester Board of Guardians on Friday Mr. W. Horsfall gave notice of the following motion for consideration on the 22nd instant:—"That, as the time is approaching when the powers of the Poor Law Board will require to be renewed by Parliament, the board is of opinion that it is now a fitting opportunity for taking into consideration the question of the present constitution of the Poor Law Board as compared with that of the Poor Law Commission, existing from the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act in the year 1834 to the year 1847; and whether some alteration in the Poor Laws cannot be made whereby the powers of the Poor Law Board may be so modified as to do away with the many existing annoyances attendant upon the office of Poor Law Guardian —annoyances to which no other honorary public officer is subjected; and also to do away with many inconsistencies in the administration of the Poor Laws as regulated by the Poor Law Board."

LECTURE.

A lecture was delivered in the theatre of the Adelaide Hospital on Saturday, to a large and highly-respectable audience, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Meath, "On the right Direction of Religious Emotion, and the Distinction between the Bodily Effects of True Emotion, and the Effects of Nervous Disease in Connection with Religion." The lecture was free to the public.

The reverend lecturer said that when he addressed an audience in that place a year ago, his object was to awaken attention to the valuable direction which modern medical science could afford the members of the ministry in the exercise of their profession, and he considered that the Adelaide Hospital, from its constitution, was well fitted for this purpose. Since he had last addressed them they had witnessed a wonderful and mighty revolution in the shape of an outpouring of religious feeling. Of the reality of that feeling there never was any reason to doubt, and as little reason was there that such a movement should not be embraced with joy, for deadness of feeling in religion had long since been a cause of mourning. He would, however, show them that feeling—even religious feeling—was of no value in itself but only in its right action. He did not say this for the purpose of disparaging the present movement, but merely to direct it. The Lord himself has taught us that the seed springs quickly in the stony ground because it has no depth of earth; and there are many who immediately receive the word with joy, and yet it takes no root in them. Those who believe that all holy desires and all good counsels come from God cannot attentively consider the present movement without acknowledging in it an operation of the Divine Spirit. The present world, however, is a battle-field between good and evil, and so is the heart of every man; so that, when we would do good evil, is present with us, and doubtless, great evil is mixed up with the present movement. The ministers of religion were taken unprepared by it, amazement was the general feeling produced, and the flood flowed by them, while they endeavoured to discover whether it flowed for good or evil. In fact, they are not as yet sufficiently well instructed as to the causes of this movement to promote the good and correct the evil connected with it. They were, however, all awakened to the conviction of two great truths—first that we needed a stirring up of our souls, and that such a movement must produce results in the body. Scripture teaches that, when it encourages mourning and weeping for sin, and all experience leads us to expect physical effects from strong mental emotion. Secondly, that the Gospel is not intended to produce nervous diseases; that the Scripture does not lead us to expect it as a legitimate effect of the preaching of the Gospel and yet that nervous diseases and even insanity itself have been produced to a large extent by this movement. There is a distinction, however, between the natural and healthy effects upon the body of true emotion, and the unnatural and morbid action of nervous disease. Much of our knowledge in the present life is subject to obscurity from the absence of a perceptible and definite boundary between these two things. This difficulty meets us in the simplest, as well as in the most abstruse things; but still we do make progress in knowledge, by observing the differences, and inquiring into the nature of them. And it might also be remarked that nothing is more fatal to the progress of knowledge in this direction than hastily assuming it to be impossible to discover such differences, or that no difference or separation exists, because we do not at present distinguish it. But if we cannot trace a definite line between the two classes of emotion, we may at least learn that there is a difference in the nature of them which may afford a clue to the inquiry, and direct observation. The rev. gentleman then briefly referred to the utility of studying the forces or powers operating in nature, and said that the study which is now cultivated in the University, and which had been made a part of military education, was as necessary for the clergyman as for any other member of the community. He then proceeded to refer to Professor Groves' Treatise on the Correlation of Physical Forces, and to Dr. Carpenter's work on the Principles of Human Physiology, who tells us that "the power of the will can develope nervous activity, and as nervous force can develope mental activity there must be a correlation between these two modes of dynamic agency which is not less intimate and complete than that which exists between nerve force on the one hand, and electricity and heat on the other." And this metamorphosis of nerve force into mind force, and of mind force into nerve force, he contends to be the best solution of the connection between mind and matter. This grand generalisation represented to us God, in whom we live, move, and have our being, as conducting all operations in the natural world by one mighty unknown force, and working all things according to the counsel of his will. The reverend lecturer then allude to the work of Dr. Robert Brudenell Carter, on the influence of education and training, in preventing diseases of the nervous system, and which he said was one of the best guides upon the subject. On the subject of emotion, that author says—"It is a feeling of pleasure or of pain in connection with an idea in the mind. Emotion does not end until the feeling is superadded to the idea. The idea involves change in the brain, the feeling involves change in the sensorium—in each case force is disingaged." This, said the lecturer, explains the powerful effects of emotion in the body for two organs out of three are engaged at the same time in disengaging forces, and perhaps stimulating the third into activity too. That force must have its outlet in a right direction, or it will do mischief in the body; and, like the lightning of the heavens, if it have no proper conductor it will rend all before it. This is not a mere illustration—it is a similar action of the same force under other circumstances. The lecturer next proceeded to consider the proper channel and action of emotional force in connection with religion, and referred to the experience of persons of judgment who had watched the progress of the present religious movement, and especially the different effects produced by it on differently-constituted persons. One of these authorities said that "If you took at random ten persons who had been seriously impressed, without any bodily affection, you might expect to find among them seven real Christians, such as Christians ought to be, and only three of whom you could not say that; or take ten persons who have had the physical affections, and you might find three of whom you could have a good hope, and seven of whom you could not. This was the result of favourable and practical observation, and it agreed with the most judicious opinions he (the lecturer) could find. The lecturer then dwelt at considerable length upon the manifestations of emotional feeling by which the present movement is characterised, and shewed that God never intended that emotional feeling, however strong, should be productive of disease, as was sufficiently clear in the provisions of nature, the discoveries of science, and the directions of the Scriptures. He also referred to several authorities to shew that there was nothing new in these physical manifestations, for that they also accompanied the periodical demonstrations of strong religious feeling which appeared in the United States, from the beginning of the present century down to the last revival there. The lecturer concluded his very learned and interesting discourse by referring to the important duty which devolved upon clergymen in a time like this. Now more than ever it was their duty to direct religious feeling into combined action with conscience and the will, and it was also their duty to study all the means of arresting the direct downward action of emotional feeling, which is at present, to a certain extent, epidemic. For this purpose he would impress upon them the necessity of studying such works as Dr. Carpenter's and Dr. Carter's, and especially would he direct their attention to two matters in connection with the present subject—viz., the power of expectant attention, and the influence of the emotional state of one individual upon another. In the one they might discover the means of prevention; and in the other the power to control. In conclusion, the rev. lecturer said, that although he might appear opposed to the present religious movement, he only desired to check the perversion of it, which he believed, from his own experience, the clergy had the power to do. There was nothing to fear from it, provided it was accompanied with sound instruction, based upon the Scriptures, as the only rule of faith and conduct. We understand that the venerable the archdeacon's valuable lecture, of which the above is but a summary, will be published in a few days.

THE SURGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The first meeting of the above society, for the session 1859-60, took place on Saturday evening, at half-past 8 o'clock, in the College of Surgeons, Stephen's-green. There was a numerous attendance. The chair was occupied by the president of the college, Dr. Fleming.

The President, in opening the proceedings, said—we are assembled this evening, gentlemen, to commence our surgical session, and it is very gratifying to me to witness in this hall on the occasion so many members of our allied professions. Such associations can hardly fail to advance the objects of this society, and must assist in promoting the maintenance of friendly and generous feelings amongst men who are engaged in these same useful and honourable pursuits. They must tend to check those feelings of distrust, of jealousy, and petty rivalry, which are so unworthy of a scientific and liberal profession, and which are to apt to exist in any class of society the members of which are not brought into personal communication with each other. Moreover, gentlemen, associations thus constituted, contribute in no small degree to the comfort and happiness of the individuals of which they are composed. For as nothing is more painful to a well regulated mind, than to be at variance with, to be jealous of, or suspicious of others, so, on the other hand, nothing tends more to elevate the moral character, or to inspire man with respectful and contented thoughts, than the consciousness that his competitors are his friends. Under such circumstances, mutually making allowance for each other's defects, they will, on all occasions, be ready to do justice to each other's good qualities, whether of the head or of the heart. In this accumulation of facts, the machinery of scientific societies is largely useful, and in none more than in societies like ours, where the benefits from the interchange of personal knowledge must be considerable. Indeed, I would say that no one whose labours have been conducted in solitary communion with his own thoughts, or with the written thoughts of others, can form an adequate idea of the value of those suggestions which oral discussions may originate in his mind. But, irrespective of the knowledge thus gained and imparted, those professional reunions have a charm and an usefulness of a social character which cannot be exaggerated, and which should be ever encouraged. It is to me a very high honour to enjoy the privilege of occupying the chair of the Surgical Society on this occasion, and I value the privilege still more when I reflect that it is attachable to the office of president of this college, the election to which office has been the kind and unanimous award of my brother fellows. I will not attempt to trespass upon your time with any preliminary remarks respecting the constitution, the history, or the objects of this society. The records of its proceedings bear the stamp of its value and of its excellence. We now commence a new session under favourable auspices; our meeting this evening presages what that session is likely to be, and unquestionably it is suggestive of what it ought to be. Salutary and beneficial results must arise from our co-operative efforts in the cause of our common profession. We should show a disposition to contribute our instalment towards that great capital of medical science which is being accumulated; and we should also manifest a desire to profit by the opinions and the advice of our professional brethren. Vast resources lie within our reach. Our metropolitan and our provincial hospitals contain within their precincts materials of immeasurable value, and I am proud to say that they are officered by men of talent and industrial energy, as the several established schools and museums, and as the periodical literature of our native country incontestibly prove. I hence do entertain very sanguine hopes that, gentlemen, from the united efforts of all, both in this society and in other allied societies, the character of our profession in Ireland will be upheld in that exalted position which it is its pride and its glory ever to have occupied in the medical and surgical world. (Applause.)

Some interesting papers having been read, the meeting adjourned.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A pigeon match came off on Saturday morning, at The Farm, Galway, between Theobald Blake and Sarsfield Comyn, Esqrs. Eleven birds were shot, which constituting a tie, the match was shot off at four birds each, Sarsfield Comyn winning by bringing down all the birds.

The dispute which we yesterday mentioned to have taken place in one of the lobbies of the Opera on Monday evening led to a hostile meeting yesterday between the Marquis de Gelliffet and the Marquis de Lauriston. The adversaries fought with swords, and both were wounded. The Marquis de Galliffet was pierced through the right shoulder so badly as to be unable to continue the contest, which, however, the seconds had already determined should not proceed any further. The wounds although severe, are not considered dangerous.—*Galignani.*

Yelverton v. Yelverton.—The judgment delivered by Sir Cresswell Cresswell in this case on Wednesday last, will not, it is understood, have the effect of terminating these extraordinary proceedings. Major Yelverton having established an Irish domicile for himself and wife, Mrs. Yelverton's friends have decided on taking immediate steps in the Irish courts of law to establish the validity of her marriage, and for this purpose have retained the services of the Attorney-General for Ireland.

Galway as a Harbour of Refuge.—Another proof of the fitness of Galway to be made the Harbour of Refuge for the West of Ireland has just occurred. On last evening the schooner Rhine anchored in the roads during the gale. It appeared that she left Liverpool with a cargo of coals for Limerick, but owing to the severe gale blowing from South South West, she was unable to round Loop Head, and consequently had to bear up for Galway. During the gale she had several of her sails split, and lost a number of spars; and it is very probable that but for the shelter offered by the Bay of Galway she would have been lost.—"Galway Express."

The *Post Office London Directory* for the year 1860 is just published.

The monthly return of the Bank of France was published in the *Moniteur* of Saturday morning. The stock of bullion is stated to be £23,184,540, being an increase of £248,000; but the discounts have fallen off £600,000. This fact indicates that trade is not expanding, though confidence may gradually be reviving.

The private business in Parliament for the ensuing session is an increase over last year—320 notices for private bills, consisting of railway and canal and miscellaneous bills, have been deposited, and 232 plans lodged, being an increase of 30 over the last session of Parliament.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

We are now selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Motts" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.
Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of
4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Eight doors nearer the Rotunda, same side of the street.)
Entrance by the Hall Door.

N.B.—We have also greatly reduced the prices of our First-Class Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Electro-Plated Clocks, &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience) Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
By Royal Letters Patent.

Newly Invented Application of Hardened Gum-coloured India-Rubber, forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and to explain the superior advantages over those mounted on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation Free).

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they insure by their eminently successful and painless method the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible.

Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never decays, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s. 6d.; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery carefully performed.

22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM ILL-ADAPTED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Mr. O'Duffy, the only assistant to Mr. Doherty, of Westland-row, Surgeon Dentist of St. Vincent's Hospital from the year 1852 to 1858, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he may be consulted relative to the new American discovery for the supplying the loss of Teeth by the application of *vulcanised India-rubber*, as a substitute for Bone, Gold, or Gutta Percha.

Also, on all Cases of Defective Articulation and Mastication, arising from the loss of teeth or the *injurious effects* produced by artificial ones, supplied by incompetent Dentists, which has prevented many from availing themselves of one of the greatest inventions of the age, tending as they do to improve the appearance of the face, when properly adapted; also helping to give a proper tone to the stomach by assisting mastication.

Mr. O'Duffy having for six years solely designed and personally executed for all Mr. Dogherty's patients, every case, from a single tooth to a complete set, also plates for remedying irregularities in children's teeth, trusts to be favoured by the public with his experience in all branches of his profession.

MR. O'DUFFY,
Surgeon Dentist,
75, DAME-STREET,
(Exactly Opposite the Lower Castle Gate.)
At Home Daily from Nine till Six.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. W. EGAN, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egan, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India-rubber as a substitute for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features, as follows:—All sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the greatest [illegible] of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the prepared India-rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, from 2s. 6d. MR. W. EGAN, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-Street), Dublin, At Home from Nine till Six. Mr. W. Egan particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BOOTS.

Ten per cent. is the reduction now announced in the price of Leather, and all Boots will be charged in proportion, commencing from this date.

THOMAS DUNNE, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
December 8th.

CORNS, BUNNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above affections, from Twelve to Four. [illegible] the Quay and Lower Sackville-street, [illegible] for the present season.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

The clerical paper, for such also is the *Ami de la Religion*, has distinguished itself in some respects from its Ultramontane contemporary ; it is not always just or generous, but by comparison it is liberal in its tendencies in regard to England, which it strives to combine with devotedness to the Papal cause in the affairs of Italy. It was, moreover, the only French paper which ventured to republish M. Montalmebert's article from the *Correspondant* on Pio Nono, while in its observations on general politics it occasionally shows a much less inaccurate knowledge of England and less antipathy to English institutions and usages than falls to the lot of most other journals on this side of the Channel. M. Genreau acted as deputy-procureur, and conducted the prosecution. This gentleman is, I believe, the nephew of M. Delangle. He did his utmost to prove his hereditary claims as the undiscriminating encomiast of the powers that be ; he pushed panegyric to the utmost verge ; and even surpassed, if possible, the avuncular tendency to euiogium ; but, *en revanche*, he stigmatized the unfortunate paper as being "thoroughly English in its liberal notions on politics ; and thoroughly Roman in its fanatical attachment to the Holy See ;" How the extreme of fanaticism and the extreme of liberalism are reconcileable is difficult to understand ; perhaps M. Genreau really thinks that in this point at least extremes meet. I fear, however, that in his excessive zeal as an official prosecutor M. Genreau forgot himself. The fanaticism of the *Ami de la Religion* is not of the white-head sort that marks the *Univers*; and the *Univers*, I suspect, is more popular with the Nuncio, Monsignor Sacconi, than its less savage contemporary. Denouncing the *Ami* for fanaticism can hardly please at Rome, where perhaps it is disliked for the opposite quality. Then, again, M. Genreau has, I fear, exposed himself to the censure of the Minister of the Interior for finding fault with the "liberal tendencies" of the *Ami* with respect to England, for not many days have elapsed since the publication of the Minister's circular to the Prefects, recommending that same moderation and impartiality to the press which the fiery Procureur finds fault with in the *Ami de la Religion*. I would not willingly be the cause of stopping M. Genreau's advancement, but I cannot help alluding to this disregard of the Ministerial injunctions, even at the risk of his getting a *mauvaise note*. In other respects the Procureur had a full fling at the unfortunate *Ami de la Religion* ; he branded the supposed malice, the bad faith, the imposture, &c., attributed to all concerned, and even to those who pleaded ignorance of the contents of the letter.

But if M. Genreau was terrible in his invective against the accused, who had no chance of escape, he was glorious in his eulogy of the Emperor. He enlarged on the virtues, the policy, and the genius in war as in peace, of the Imperial Government; and, in his view, the late campaign in Italy surpassed all that is on record anywhere.

The qualities which have characterised the Emperor, in government and in war, no one disputes; they can only suffer in public enthusiasm by such indiscreet eulogists as the Procureur. This fault might be advantageously amended. There is a still greater fault, on which one might say, like Hamlet to the players—"Oh, reform it altogether." I mean the practice of these petty prosecutions against an unfortunate newspaper; and in the present case a single word in the official journal of Paris, and if necessary, in that of Turin, would have sufficed. The *Amie de la Religion* was clearly imposed upon. The editor will expiate his unintentional fault by a three months' imprisonment, and will pay his £40 to the Treasury; but his paper will be read by many who have never yet seen, or perhaps heard of it.

I have received the following letter from Pesth, dated December 4:—

"The Austrian government has made its semi-official organs, ths *Prague Gwzette*, the *Agram Gaette tutei quanti*, attack with considerable violence the letters which I have occasionally addressed to you. These attacks prove that the 'cry of anguish' of the Hungarian populations, to which I alluded, has created such a sensation in Europe as to alarm seriously the Austrian government.

"The semi-official *Gazettes*, though loud in their abuse make no attempt to refute anything I have said in my letters, It would, in truth, not be easy for them to do so, seeing that I have said nothing that is not strictly true, and have drawn no conclusion from facts that is not strictly warranted. But these good journals charitably advise me, instead of pointing out what is wrong in Hungary, to inform the *Times*, and through it England, that Hungary has derived immense advantages from her union with Austria.' I would wilingly state those advantages if I knew what they were; but, though long intimately acquainted with Hungary, I have never been able to discover them. What, on the contrary, I have seen is, that instead of conferring advantages, Austria has subjected Hungary to great evils. She, in the first place dismembered her—since she has detached Transylvania, has separated Croatia and Sclavonia, and has wrested from her some of the best Comitats, in order to form the Servian Voivodina. Austria has, in the second place, surpassed the Diet, which, like the Parliament of England, was charged with the destinies of the country, and has destroyed the provincial and municipal governments, which for centuries constituted the glory and the strength of the land; nay more, she has laboured to suppress altogether Hungarian nationality, by Germanizing the country *per fas et nefas*.

"But, say the Austrian organs, Hungary has derived advantages from the Bach-Schwarzenberg, policy, the object of which is to make Austria, though an amalgamation of different States, a great united Monarchy, absolutist and centralist. Even if any advantages had flown from this policy, they would have been of a purely material kind, and therefore would not be a sufficient compensation for dismemberment and the loss of liberty. Hungary, which is as noble and generous a nation as any on earth, has assuredly not fallen so low as, in return for material advantages, and the power of worshipping the golden calf, to forget what she has always esteemed in the highest degree, even more than the lives of her, children—namely, the preservation of her nationality the integrity of the territory conquered and defended by her blood and money, her time-honoured political, institutions, her provincial and municipal independence. But, in a point of fact, not even material advantages have been gained by Hungary. The material progress she has made during the last 10 years is not owing to anything done by Austria, but to the circumstances that she has shared in the general progress which has taken place in all Europe —and, above all, to the Diet of 1848 having enfranchised the peasants, proclaimed the equality of all citizens before the law, and adopted other liberal measures. Indeed, the material progress of Hungary would have been far greater had not the Austrian Government though fit to embarrass it in every way. This Government has, for example, more than doubled the taxes within the last 10 years, and the consequence is that taxation is now so heavy that landowners, great and small, abandon the cultivation on the letting of entire estates, from the simple reason that they cannot derive enough profit for them to satisfy the demand of the tax collector. The Government has, besides, by its deplorable financial administration, and by its scandalous waste of the public money, burdened Hungay with debt, though ten years ago she had none, and has drained ed away all her excellent metallic currency, substituting for it a vile paper money, which causes heavy loss in dealings with foreign countries, and which entirely destroys credit at home. Hungary, in short, has been subjected to all manner, of spoliations—national territorial political and financial. And yet the semi-official organs of the Viennese Cabinet at Prague, Agram, and other places dare to prate of the 'advantages' which Austria has brought to Hungary, and even—Heaven help us! —to call for the gratitude of the Hungarians! Verily, a little modesty and truthfulness would become these advocates of the *soi-distant* paternal Government,"

SPAIN.

A Madrid letter in the *Debats* gives some details concerning the Convention lately signed at Rome between the Pontifical Government and Mr. Rios-Rosas, Ambassador of Queen Isabella :—

"The object of the Spanish negociation was to obtain the sanction of the Court of Rome to the fundamental principles and essential provisions of the law voted by the Constituent Cortes in 1855, and promulgated with the Queen's sanction on the 1st of May in the same year. This enactment, known as the law of disamortization, was intended to facilitate the sale of the real property still possessed in Spain by the secular and regular clergy, and to fix the amount of indemnity to be awarded to the former owners as well as the mode in which that indemnity should be paid. The law of 1855 was opposed in some points to the Concordat concluded in 1851 between the Holy See and the Spanish Government, and the Pope's representatives at Madrid had been repeatedly instructed to protest against the said law, which, it was alleged, not only sanctioned a sacrilegious spoiliation of the Church, but also violated the engagements of a formal treaty. Notwithstanding the protest of the Court of Rome, the law of the 1st of May, 1855, had been carried into effect in some few cases, but its execution had been alternately suspended and resumed."

The communication says that such a line of conduct only tended to irritate the Holy See the more, and then proceeds :—

"The Governments which have succeeded each other in Spain since 1855 have all vainly endeavoured to obtain from the Court of Rome some kind of sanction for the law in question ; it was reserved for M. Rios-Rosas to succeed in that difficult negociation, which he has been engaged in for a whole year with unremitting perseverence. The new convention is founded both on the Concordat of 1851 and the law of 1855. It belongs to the latter so far as it authorises the general and immediate sale of the estates of the secular and regular clergy, who are to be indemnified by means of three per cent. stock, which is to be inalienable. The convention, however, specially excludes from the authorisation to sell certain church property which it is absolutely necessary to retain, such as residences for priests, and oth. buildings intended or actually used for the purpose of public worship. Moreover, the convention reserves to bishops and chapters the right of demanding permission to retain any one or more estates they may select, when it is evident that the said property is useful, and that it is more advantageous to be kept than to be sold ; but in that case the property retained shall be apprised and the interest of its value counted with the revenues attributed to the diocese or chapter. Such a reserve is a real confirmation of the provision which admits and approves the sale of church property in general. The convention further is connected with the law of 1855, inasmuch as it acknowledges that the clergy have the same right as other people to acquire real estate by all legal means; the clergy will therefore be able to buy and to exchange ; they can obtain any property by deed of gift, and also by inheritance or legacy."

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday in the Commercial Buildings, for the purpose, as stated in the advertisement, of "taking into consideration the best means for assisting the board in carrying into effect an offer made by the Great Southern aud Western Company for leasing the Waterford and Limerick Railway."

The chair was taken by

The LORD MAYOR-elect.

One of the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. Greene, having read the advertisement convening the meeting,

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, which, he said, was to consider the prudence of leasing the Waterford and Limerick Railway to the Great Southern and Western Company for a term of three years. As it was desirable that the shareholders should be put in possession of the exact nature of the proposal made to the Waterford and Limerick Company, and of the position in which the negociations at present stood. He would call upon Dr. Gray to inform the meeting of the fact which had come to his knowledge on the subject.

Dr. Gray said that a negociation had been opened with the Great Southern and Western Company by certain shareholders, who were anxious to get some interest for the money they had so long and so unprofitably invested in this line, for the purpose of seeing whether, on similar terms to those proposed last year, they could get the Great Southern Company to undertake the management of the Waterford and Limerick line. After some preliminary matters had been arranged, a definite offer was made by the Great Southern and Western Company to this effect—that for the first year they would give 1 per cent,; for the second year two per cent.; and for the third year two per cent., but with a guarantee of a perpetual charge of three per cent. to be paid to the original shareholders of the Waterford and Limerick Company, and undertaking, at the same time, all the liabilities, and the payment of the preferential shares. This offer was communicated by Sir Edward M'Donnell, to the secretary of the Waterford and Limerick line, and after it had been discussed at two meetings of the directors, a resolution was adopted by a majority of the board, in which it was stated to the Great Southern and Western Company that if they amended their offer by giving 2 per cent. in place of 1 per cent. the first year, and by allowing the 3 per cent. to come into operation in the third, in place of at the beginning of the fourth year, they would recommend it to the shareholders for adoption. The difference between the offer made by the Great Southern and Western Company and the amended acceptance of it by the directors was about £10,000, spread over a period of three years. On the day previous a meeting of the board of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company had been held, for the purpose of considering the counter-offer of this company, and he had officially ascertained that that offer was rejected. He perceived that some misunderstanding existed in Waterford, with respect to the terms of the arrangement which was proposed. Some parties conceived that the proposition was a base for a definite period. The effect of such an arrangement as that would be that the Great Southern and Western Company might work the line for a certain period, and in the end hand it back to the proprietors in a damaged condition, when they would have to expend more money on repairs than they had in the meantime received for interest. That was not the proposition made by the Great Southern and Western Company, the proposed contract being for a perpetual lease, with a perpetual guarantee for 3 per cent. interest. It seemed, also, to be the impression in Waterford that this project was based on a desire to divert the traffic from Waterford to the other portions of the Great Southern and Western line, and to thereby injure the port of Waterford. It was right to state that one of the preliminary conditions entered into by the Great Southern and Western Company was, that the rights and interests of the port of Waterford should be duly protected in any arrangement that was made. (Hear, hear.) He (Dr. Gray) being anxious that all parties interested in this matter should have an opportunity of fairly expressing their views, took the trouble of communicating to those who were most interested in the developement of the trade of the Port of Waterford the fact that this arrangement was proposed, and asking their co-operation. So far, therefore, from there being a desire to interfere with the due interests of Waterford, every step was taken to prevent the possibility of the interests of that city being interfered with, and he was bound to say that every suggestion on this subject made to the Great Southern and Western Company was received by them in the most kind and frank spirit, and they undertook that every guarantee should be given for the protection of the rights and interests of the legitimate traffic of the port of Waterford (Hear, hear). A communication was addressed to the Messrs. Ford and Jackson, who had a line of steamers trading from the port of Waterford to Milford Haven, and also to the South Wales Company, who were also interested in the traffic which passed through Waterford and across to Milford Haven, and along their line to London. It was not necessary to communicate with the Messrs. Malcolmson, as they were large shareholders, and on the directory, and were, therefore, cognisant of the state of affairs. With reference to the present state of the negociations, the offer made by the Waterford and Limerick line, in the amended form he had stated, was rejected ; but he (Dr. Gray) was in a position to state that the Great Southern and Western Company were still prepared to stand to their original offer, and it was now for the shareholders to say whether they would accept it, or to make such suggestions as would bring the two companies into terms when there was only this comparatively trifling sum of £10,000 in dispute. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Corcoran, in proposing the first resolution, said that he happened to know the position in which the negociations stood, and he believed they had been fairly and fully stated by Dr. Gray. It could not now be alleged that there was any design to injure the port of Waterford, by accepting the proposal made to them by the Great Southern and Western Company, as every step had been taken to protect and secure the interests of that port, and of those connected with it. (Hear, hear.) The resolution he had the pleasure of proposing, was to the effect that that meeting, having maturely considered the past history and present prospects of the Waterford and Limerick Company, considered the time had arrived when it would be for the interests of the independent shareholders to promote an amalgamation of the line, by way of lease, or otherwise, with the Great Southern and Western Company.

Mr. Barry seconded the resolution.

Mr. Smith, while he admitted that Dr. Gray had fairly stated the negociations, thought he had made a great omission. He should have told them something of the present prospects of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company. He should have explained to them why it was that now, with increased receipts and the prospect of greatly increasing receipts, they were to accept less terms from the Great Southern and Western Company than they had offered that time twelve months.

Dr. Gray said Mr. Smith was under a misapprehension on this point. The terms offered last year were 2½ per cent. in perpetuity, whereas the terms offered this year were 3 per cent. in perpetuity. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Smith was obliged to Dr. Gray for his correction, but he begged to say that the offer in 1858 was 1 per cent. in 1860, 1½ per cent. in 1861, and 2 per cent. in 1862, with a power of redemption, by giving £25 stock of the Great Southern and Western Company for each £50 share of the Waterford and Limerick Company. There was no offer of redemption in the present case, but the were to be annuitants in perpetuity for 3 per cent. on their shares. It was a fact well known that the company was rapidly progressing; it had paid 1 per cent. on the original shares at its last meeting, after discharging all obligations to preference shareholders; and he did not see any reason for giving up the management of their line, if they could make it as productive as the Great Southern and Western Company. At the last meeting of the directors in Waterford, so far from there being unanimity on this subject, they were divided five and five, and the chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the project.

A Shareholder—There were 6 to 5 without the chairman.

Mr. Smith—The report in the Waterford papers bore out his statement ; but, at all events, every man connected with the cereal interests of Waterford was against it, and the Dublin men who were imported into the company so recently appeared to have come into it for the sole purpose of selling the line. (cries of "No, no.")

Chairman—All your success is attributable to the Dublin men. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Smith said if that were the case he saw no season why they should not go on and make the funds still greater; but he did not admit that the improvement was attributable to the sole management of the Dublin directors. The season, the time, and the generally improving condition of the country had contributed to this result, and it was rather presumptuous in the Dublin gentlemen to take credit for that which was merely the result of accident and of circumstances. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him that the Dublin directors must have entered into some private arrangement with the Great Southern and Western Company, or that company never would have taken the extraordinary step of serving notice for liberty to introduce a bill into Parliament to buy the Waterford and Limerick line without having made any communication to them. (Hear, hear.) He therefore warned the meeting against taking everything for granted which was now laid before them. Messrs. Ford and Jackson were consulted, but, of course the opinion of the Messrs. Malcolmson was of no value. They were largely interested in the trade of Waterford, and were also large shareholders in the company.

Dr. Gray—I wish to explain——

Mr. Smith—I beg your pardon. (Cries of "Order, order.") The Messrs. Malcolmson did represent a very large stake in this company, but, of course, they were to be ignored. (No, no.)

Dr. Gray said there was no intention to ignore the Messrs. Malcolmson. They were represented on the board of directors by Mr. Shaw, and therefore there were no steps taken with reference to this matter of which they did not know. The other parties were not represented on the board, but were in England, and it was, therefore, thought desirable to communicate with them, that they might have an opportunity of protecting their own interests. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dix said that, as a preference shareholder, it was natural to suppose he was opposed to amalgamation, but it appeared to him most extraordinary that this company should be asked to lease their line to any other company because their affairs were now in a prosperous and flourishing condition. (Hear, hear.) He ventured to say the Great Southern and Western Company would not make the offer they had made if they did not expect to profit by it. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman then put the resolution, which he declared carried.

Dr. Peebles agreed with Mr. Smith, that they would be acting very foolishly to give up a now prosperous concern to the Great Southern and Western Company. They were good judges of its value, and therefore they made their present proposition. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Gray said that, notwithstanding the resolution had been put and carried, he threw himself on the courtesy of the meeting to make a few observations. He held some preference shares, but he would be very sorry to allow the 6 per cent. he received to stand between him and justice to the shareholders who got nothing. (Hear, hear.) The old shareholders had been for 15 years waiting for the good time coming, but, though the little bird was singing from Waterford that that good time was coming, it had never come. If this company was leased to the Great Southern and Western Company, the preference shareholders who were now receiving 1 per cent. would cease to get that, and the shareholders who held original stock would have a portion of this 6 per cent. distributed amongst them in the shape of a 3 per cent. perpetual annuity. (Hear, hear.) It was true that the company did declare a dividend at the rate of 1 per cent. at their last half-yearly meeting ; but he asserted that they should not have declared that dividend, because, according to their own statement, they were actually £18,000 in debt. By the Act of Parliament under which the company was authorised to issue preference shares, the board of directors could not pay any dividend upon them until they had first declared a dividend on the original stock; and, in order to allow the money that legitimately belonged to the shareholders to be paid to the preference shareholders, who were now so unanimously opposing this proceeding, they had declared a nominal dividend of 2s. 6d. a share. (Hear.) They had at this moment a bill before Parliament to enable them to do what—to curtail the expenses—to cut down the 6 per cents. and 5 per cents., and give some portion of the money so saved to the shareholders? No, but to enable them to borrow more money upon preference shares, and to obtain an independent loan of £60,000. (Hear, hear.) Was this a state of things to be tolerated? Was it a state of things from which it was reasonable to hope that they would receive a substantial and continuing dividend? (No, no.) With regard to the observations of Mr. Smith, that there was no redemption in the present offer from the Great Southern and Western Company, he begged to call attention to the fact that their stock had risen to £28 in consequence of the real, substantial value imparted to it by even the present prospect of getting 3 per cent. guaranteed on it. (Hear, hear.) If he consulted his own interest he would allow the matters to stand as they were; but, as a public man, he did not think he would be acting fairly if he did not at once sacrifice his preference shares in order to benefit the general shareholders, and go in the same boat with them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Smith begged to say that if former directors were wrong in declaring a dividend, the Dublin directors had also committed the same error.

Dr. Peebles remarked that he believed the present rise in the stock of the company was attributable to the reported prosperity of the company, and not to the cause assumed by Dr. Gray.

Mr. Fox said that the last dividend declared by the company was out of the *bona fide* profits of the half year, and the new directors were not, therefore, opened to the allegation that they had followed the example of their predecessors (Hear, hear.) He believed that there was no necessity for leasing this line as had been proposed. If it had been properly managed, and he believed the Dublin shareholders could pay proper attention to it, and if the board meetings were held in Dublin in place of Waterford, he would resist amalgamation with any company (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Brien considered it expedient to close at once with the Great Southern and Western Company, lest they might see reasons to withdraw their offer, in which event the line would be again thrown on local management, which had proved so ruinous. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman again put the resolution, which was carried—there being a few dissentients.

Mr. W. F. Greene proposed the next resolution, which expressed regret that the Great Southern and Western Company had refused to accede to the slight modification of the proposal for the leasing of the line, and requested the chairman of that company to proceed with the proposed bill, and have it lodged in proper time, in order that the shareholders might have an opportunity of considering the whole subject, with the view, if possible, of amicably adjusting the small sum in dispute between the two companies.

Mr. F. H. Kelly, as a preference shareholder, seconded the resolution, because he believed, unless the line was leased, the original shareholders would never get a shilling. (Hear, hear).

The resolution was then put, and carried almost unanimously.

A committee of 19 gentlemen was then named, with power to add to their numbers, for the purpose of carrying out the object of the meeting.

Mr. N. Lalor observed that the committee should at once, if they thought it advisable, call on the Waterford and Limerick Board to convene a special general meeting of the shareholders, to decide on this question.

On the motion of Mr. Kelly, the Lord Mayor-elect vacated the chair, and Mr. F. O'Brien being called thereto, a vote of thanks was passed to the prior chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE FOR THE POPE?

(From the *Tablet*.)

Perhaps it is the knowledge how the Irish Catholic, who owes least to education and book learning, can and does feel and express himself on this subject when he is his own spokesman, that makes us dissatisfied with the reports of the great public meetings which have taken place, and with the speeches of the learned, gifted, and eloquent orators who have addressed them. But so it is. Nothing could be better in the way of refutation of the calumnies spread against the Holy Father's Government, or as a vindication of his sovereign title in those provinces which have been wrested from his sway, or as arguments that the Pope must be an independent sovereign, lest he should be the subject of any other sovereign, or of the security for the independent exercise of his spiritual supremacy which is found in the maintenance of his temporal power. But it is when we come to the questions—What then must be done? What can we do? What shall we do? that our dissatisfaction commences. When the Holy Father's rights have been demonstrated; when his wrongs have been denounced; when his claims have been admitted, the question then arises, how are we to help him? By taking up arms and hastening to defend him with our bodies? We confess with much deference that we don't think that a wise or practical direction to give to the popular enthusiasm in the Holy Father's favour. Why waste honest euthusiasm and neglect present opportunities by talking about volunteering to fight for the Pope in Italy, when there was more useful work to be done at home, and quite feasible? The Catholics of Ireland have not got the means of forming themselves into battalions and transporting themselves to the Romagna to fight with the rebels there; but they have got the means of vanquishing the Pope's most formidable enemies, who are here at home both in Ireland and England—viz., the Irish and English Whigs and Liberals. This they have not only the right to do, but the duty also. The Pope's worst enemies are now wielding the power of this vast empire against the Pope, and in favour of his rebels, and they owe their opportunity of doing so to the votes of twenty-one Liberal Irish Catholics. What is the use of talking about crossing seas to fight the Pope's battles, which we can't do, when we might do him ten times as much good by controlling and defeating his enemies in our own Cabinet, for whose deeds, by the constitution of our country, we are responsible. There is something wrong, and unfortunately it would be as easy to name the root of the mischief as it seems at present to be impossible to cure it. It is the infection of Whiggery and Liberalism, and the deference which even those who are free from the infection are obliged to pay to the disease in others.

MINES.—The Mining Share market has been active and excited this week, and some very sudden advances have taken place. The telegraphic system of reporting the various changes in the complexion of certain lodes during different hours of the day adds much to the variety of the market, though it renders it rather more difficult for a weekly chronicler to note correctly its different phases. The discovery "telegram" also plays its part, and within a few minutes of a lode having been cut into in Cornwall it is known in London, and is succeeded by so many telegraphic orders to buy shares that a scene of excitement ensues not easy to describe, and which causes a very rapid, if not a very lasting, rise in prices. Such a case occurred this week in South Caradon Wheal Hooper, a mine we have often called attention to from its good locality.—*Mining Journal*.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—SATURDAY.

Dobbyn v. Comerford.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C.; Mr. F. Walsh, Q.C.; Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Vance, appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. Warren, Q.C., Mr. Tandy, and Mr. Michael Morris represented the respondent.

The cause petition was filed for the purpose of having the petitioner declared entitled to the freight of a vessel called the Phœnix. It appeared that in the month of March, 1858, the barque was chartered by the respondent to carry out passengers to Quebec, and return with a cargo of timber to Galway. Subsequently, the owner, Mr. Jones, of Waterford, effected a policy of insurance on the vessel for £1,200, and assigned her to Mr. Delahunty in June. The conditions were, that one-third of the freight was to be paid on delivery of the cargo, and the remainder by bills. Mr. Jones obtained from Mr. Delahunty, prior to the charter-party (July, 1857, and February, 1858), two sums of £742, and £636 on mortgage of the vessel. Mr. Joseph Merrick, in April, 1858, after the execution of the charter-party, advanced Mr. Jones a further sum, and he (Jones) authorised him to receive from Mr. Comerford the full freight of the barque. On the 26th of June, 1858, Mr. Merrick wrote to Mr. Comerford cautioning him against paying the freight to any other person, as he had a prior claim upon it, and upon the 6th of the following month Mr. Jones was declared a bankrupt as an absconding debtor, and Mr. Michael Murphy and Mr. Walsh were appointed official assignees, in whom his property became vested. Long before the return of the vessel several parties claimed the freight, amongst others the assignees of Jones and the National Bank. Mr. Comerford, not knowing who was the proper person entitled to it, declined entering into arrangements with any of them. The vessel did not arrive in Galway until the 19th July, 1858, and in three days after the bankruptcy Mr. Merrick filed a general cause petition against Mr. Comerford, praying that the letter of authority might be declared an equitable assignment, or mortgage of the freight. On the 12th January, 1859, a decree *pro confesso* was obtained against Mr. Comerford, with costs, and an order of reference to take an account granted. On the arrival of the vessel at her place of destination (Galway), the captain refused to allow the timber to be removed until a sum of £452 18s. 3½d. for crew's wages and working expenses should be paid, and Mr. Comerford, having communicated with the official assignees, received instructions from them to discharge the claim, which he did. On the application of the assignees for the balance of the freight, Mr. Comerford wrote to them enclosing £377, the admitted balance appearing in the captain's account. The question in the case was, to whom this freight should be paid. It appeared the vessel was purchased by the petitioner for £500, Mr. Merrick being present at the sale. On the following day it was notified to the respondent that the barque had been disposed of, and the petitioner now contended that from the moment of sale, the earnings of the vessel became the property of the purchaser. The transfer having been duly recorded in Liverpool, the petitioner became the legal owner, and an application was made by him for payment of the freight, but no decision was made upon the motion. The claim of the National Bank, which was founded on an assignment from Jones, was abandoned by them, and the question was, in fact, between the petitioner, as the trustee of Delahunty, and the respondent. The case made by Mr. Merrick was, that he had a claim as equitable mortgagee, and that notice of sale had been too short, two days having only intervened.

Counsel for the petitioner contended that no cross petition had been filed to set aside the sale, and that his client had a statutable title to the vessel. The answer stated the barque to have been worth £2,000 and the freight £700, notwithstanding which both had been sold for £500.

Mr. Merrick stated he would have given £1,500.

Counsel for the petitioner relied on his right as prior mortagee, and contended that no person was entitled to the freight in derogation of the claim of the party deriving under the mortgagor.

His Lordship intimated he would reserve his decision.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—SATURDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

THE NEWRY ELECTION.

M'Lester v. Fegan

The hearing of this case, which was an action to recover penalties under the Corrupt Practices Act, for the alleged bribery of a man named M'Clory, at the last election for the borough of Newry, was resumed at the sitting of the court. The defendant was chief clerk to a gentleman named Henry, the agent for the Kilmurry estate, and M'Clory a voter of the borough, alleged that at the instance of Mr. Fegan he was promised £40 to vote, if required, for Mr. Peter Quin, the present representative of the borough, or refrain from voting, as might be required.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., on a previous day, as reported in this paper, denounced the action, which was one of many got up for the purpose of fishing out evidence to support an election petition against Mr. Quin, a gentleman who was returned by a large majority.

Mr. James Fegan, the defendant, examined by Mr. Macdonough, Q.C.—I am the defendant in the present action, and I may say I do not know the plaintiff, Hugh M'Lester, but I do know John M'Clory, and have known him since 1852, when he resided outside Newry; M'Clory stated to me that in consequence of something which had occurred at the county election of 1852, he came to reside in the town of Newry ; I assisted him in getting a house in the town, and also procured for him a small town park which became vacant on Lord Kilmurry's property ; he told me that his father had voted for the Conservative candidate, at the County of Down election, and that he had, in consequence, incurred the hostility of his neighbours ; he also told me that, in return for my kindness to him, he would give his vote to whoever I wished ; that was in 1857 ; I procured him assistance when his crops were seized in 1858 ; he went to America in that year, and on his return, finding that he had been ejected, I succeeded in getting him paid money for his equity of redemption ; shortly after this I had a visit from him, at my residence, a little outside the town of Newry ; he spoke about America, and of his brother, whom he said was a Protestant clergyman, and who intended to come to Newry to preach in St. Mary's Church ; that occurred long before the dissolution of Parliament ; I do not think there was any second visit to my house before the letter of the 21st April, 1859 ; I accompanied Mr. Quin and his committee on the canvas, and in the course of it called at M'Clory's house ; I have never received any money for my services at elections ; on the evening of the 22nd April, M'Clory called at my house ; I brought him into my parlour and gave him a cup of tea, and I think a glass of punch ; I did not say to him there would be money going at the election, nor that the Conservatives would have the Government money this time, as the Radicals had it the last time ; I did not tell him that Mr. Quin would be able to do anything for him about land ; he did not say he would rather have money than land : I asked him was he going to remain in Newry and carry on his business there ; he said he did not know until his brother came over, and that he should get himself clear of his debts, either by the Bankruptcy or Insolvency Court ; I told him that if he were going to remain in Newry, that I would advise him to vote for his own party (the Radical party), as he had suffered for not voting for them at the previous election ; that is the substance of the conversation that passed between us ; I know a man named Hamilton, who keeps a public-house ; he is a Conservative, and I saw M'Clory in Hamilton's house after I wrote the letter ; I did not say that "I could not be a direct agent myself, but that I would be responsible for whatever arrangement Donaldson made," nor words to that effect ; I never told him that I authorised Henry Wright to make any offer of £40, nor did he ask me any question in reference to it ; there is not one word of truth in it ; I never authorised Donaldson or any other person to make an offer of money to him ; after the election he never applied to me for any sum of money ; there is not one word of truth in what M'Clory stated with respect to conversations with me after the election ; I received letters from him from Armagh Jail where he was confined for debt ; I never, at that election or any other election, authorised, directly or indirectly, any person on my behalf to offer any money to influence the vote of any elector ; I remained in the office of agent of the Kilmurry estates until 1st October ; I now hold the office of secretary to the Newry Water Works Company ; and I am now agent for some lands and houses in the neighbourhood of the town ; in accordance with the wish of M'Clory I sent a young man in my employment to Liverpool to serve notices of his insolvency ; I was served with a summons and plaint in October, 1859, and that was the first time I knew that I was charged with bribery ; I have not seen M'Clory from the 22d of April, until this morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—Mr. Henry was agent of the Kilmurry estate, and has been so since the year 1823 ; I was altogether 30 years in that office ; the town of Newry is all in the Kilmurry property, except a small portion belonging to the Marquis of Downshire ; I did not see the Marquis after the dissolution of Parliament ; the trustees of Lord Kilmurry's estate always gave their support to the Conservative candidate, and the agent and myself always took an interest in contested elections ; I do think there were men bribed in the borough of Newry, but I do not know that men were promised money and not paid it ; I had a great regard for M'Clory, and he was a very respectable man when I became acquainted with him, at which time he bought butter and eggs and sold them ; the majority at the election of 1857, when Mr. Kirk got in, was about 14 ; I was anxious about the election of 1859, and desired to get all the votes I could ; when M'Clory came to me on the 22nd of April, I am sure he got tea and punch ; I will not swear he did not get two tumblers of punch, but I don't think he got three. (Laughter.)

To a Juror—I would have given the tumbler of punch to him whether he had a vote or not ; a man never left my house yet——(Laughter.)

Cross-examination continued—I asked M'Clory if he would like land, and he said he would rather stick to the business he was at ; I know Mr. Brown, the conducting agent for Mr. Quin, and when I called at Mr. Brown's house, Mr. Brown did not tell me that M'Clory had been with him ; when I next saw M'Clory, it was eight or ten days before the election ; I do not recollect being at Hamilton's, on the night of Saturday, the 30th of April ; if I had been there with M'Clory, I should have recollected it ; I am sure I was in Newry that evening, and I might have been in Brown's office ; I have no recollection of being in Hamilton's, but I will not speak positively, during the week ending Saturday, the 30th of April ; I have no recollection of speaking to Donaldson, for I had no business with him ; I might have seen the man passing my office in the street during the 30th April ; I will not swear positively that I might not have spoken to him that week ; I think I had a conversation with Donaldson about the election during the week ending the 23rd April ; upon that occasion I left Donaldson in Hamilton's shop, and went into Hamilton's parlour; Hamilton was in the parlour, and M'Clory was there also ; was with M'Clory about five or ten minutes before Donaldson came ; I think that Hamilton did not leave the parlour while I was with M'Clory ; I believe he did go out to get hot water to make punch ; I went away and left Donaldson and M'Clory together ; Hamilton left also ; my impression is, all this occurred previous to the writing of the letter ; I now recollect it was after that letter was written ; I next saw M'Clory on the 2nd of May in Hamilton's house ; he was there before me, and I did not go to see him ; I was there with him for less than five minutes ; I did not speak to him afterwards at all ; I was not in Hamilton's house the day before the polling ; I drove into Newry on that evening in company with a voter, and went to Mr. Anderson's in Water-street ; after staying there for some time I came down to Mill-street, and saw Mr. Henry ; we went together to a voter named Keenan, and took him to Anderson's ; that gentleman was not a doubtful voter, but was a thoroughly honest man ; I had no communication with a man named Wright for a fortnight before the election ; I did not see that gentleman active at the election.

To a Juror—I neither myself or by another offered money to any person to vote at the election ; if such was done, it was done without my knowledge, sanction, or privity.

Mr. White (a juror)—You must excuse me, Mr. Armstrong, for interrupting you, but if I saw the smallest particle of anything to break down the evidence of that respectable witness, Mr. Fegan, I would not have done so.

Mr. Armstrong said that no body in the world more admired the juror's impartiality than he did.

Mr. White said he did not think there was any use in occupying time for nothing.

Mr. Armstrong said it was very honest of the juror to say so, and it was quite right. He supposed it was thrown out by way of encouragement.

Mr. Macdonough (to witness)—Do you know, in point of fact, when Mr. Kirk retired ?

Witness—I do not ; if Mr. Kirk had taken my advice he would not have come to Newry at all.

Mr. Armstrong—I am sure he must be very much obliged to you.

Witness—I think he is, too—(laughter)—he is a highly respectable man, and I gave him a good advice before the election.

Mr. Macdonough said they closed their case.

Mr. Armstrong—Do not suppose, Mr. Macdonough, that I mean to accept the intimation of that gentleman on the jury. I give you notice I will comment on the absence of their witnesses if they are not produced, and that I will insist upon a verdict if they are not produced. This is a clear thing, and of course, my learned friend will exercise his discretion.

The Chief Justice—It is quite fair of you to give him notice.

Mr. Armstrong—Of course, my lord, it is only fair. After the intimation of the juror it may be said upon the other side that they did not consider they were required to go further in the case. I do not see any reason why M'Clory should not be believed as well as Mr. Fegan.

Mr. Macdonough said that would depend upon the general sense of the jury whether they were satisfied with that gentleman or not.

Mr. Armstrong said he did not complain of any gentleman of the jury making an intimation of his opinion; at the same time he thought it better not to interrupt the progress of a case by a declaration of opinion before it was half heard.

Chief Justice—You can scarcely say it is only half heard.

Mr. Armstrong said, if Mr. White was appointed by the other jurors to express their opinion, he (Mr. Armstrong) had a discretion which he would consider the exercise of.

A Juror—Most certainly not. We have not had any communication with Mr. White.

Mr. Armstrong—That is right, gentlemen. He knew he was addressing a jury willing to hear both sides, and he was quite sure his learned friend, Mr. Macdonough, would not attempt to carry the case by a manœuvre.

Mr. Macdonough then addressed the jury for the defence, and Mr. Armstrong having replied,

The Chief Justice charged the jury, and said that one or other of the parties in the case must be a perjurer, and the question for the jury to consider was, which of them they were to believe, as there was no alternative. In cases where the evidence was so conflicting it was of great importance if the jury could be assisted in arriving at a proper conclusion by the statement of some legal principle consonant with common sense and justice. In order to endeavour to give them that assistance, he should begin by calling their attention to the charge made by the plaintiff against the defendant. The charge against him was that he had been guilty of bribery, and the nature of the offence was such as not only subjected the defendant to a criminal prosecution for a misdemeanour, but also subjected him to a penalty of £100. It was of a serious nature, and, therefore, in common with every other crime imputed to man, the presumption of law was that he was innocent, and it was for those who would make him otherwise to prove his guilt. The plaintiff in the present case stood in the position of a participator in the guilt he imputed to others, and the law in its wisdom and justice required that there should be something to turn the scale between the parties. It was perfectly true if the defendant in the present case had not come forward, and undergone the severest cross-examination he could be subjected to, the jury would be entitled to say that the absence of the man who could have contradicted the plaintiff, would amount to a corroboration of him, although the plaintiff standing by himself uncorroborated, might not be entitled, to the credit of the jury, though they might give him their credit. In point of law it was always told to a jury, that a participator in crime was not so entitled to the verdict of a jury, although they might give it to him, as to make it a wholesome or sound administration of law or justice to find a man guilty on the uncorroborated testimony of the participator in the crime. The question for the jury in the present case was, which of the parties they would believe.

The Jury unanimously found a verdict for the defendant upon all the issues.

The Plaintiff's Counsel then handed some exceptions to the charge.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—SATURDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Common Jury.)

James M'Auley v. Morris Flanagan.

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., Mr. Brereton, Q.C., and Mr. Carr, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Kernan and Mr. Pallas for the defendant.

It was an action for alleged slander. Damages were laid at £100. The plaintiff was a farmer and postmaster, living in Ratoath, in the county Meath. The circumstances under which the cause of action arose are these :—It appears that in the month of April, 1859, the plaintiff was negociating the sale of a heifer with the defendant, who was likewise a farmer, residing at Castleknock, county Dublin, and on that occasion the defamatory words complained of were used. The heifer was sold for £13, and after the sale, which plaintiff alleged was unconditional, and without warrant, the defendant instituted proceedings for the purpose of recovering against the plaintiff, on the ground that the animal had been engaged to him without calf, whereas it subsequently turned out that such was not the case. Subsequently the parties met at Smithfield market, where the defendant, after the plaintiff had had a conversation with him and gone away, charged him with breach of warranty, and said "he (James M'Auley) was the most d———le scoundrel and common robber that ever came across him." This was repeated several times in the open market, and in presence of a large crowd of persons. Shortly after the plaintiff became aware that these derogatory expressions had been made use of in reference to him, and he informed the defendant that, sooner than take proceedings, he was willing to accept an apology with a retraction of the words. Counsel stated that as a proof, that the present action had not been instituted for malicious purposes, the plaintiff, was at that moment ready to abide by his former offer, should the defendant come forward and apologise.

James M'Auley, the plaintiff examined by Mr. Carr. He remembered the occasion of the sale of the heifer to the defendant ; there was no warrant given ; she was in calf, and any one could have perceived it; recollects on the 23rd June; being at Smithfield market, and meeting the defendant, who immediately asked witness how he happened to sell him a heifer in calf; witness told him he had not given any guarantee he was then processed by defendant, whose suit was dismissed ; had left Smithfield market previous to the using of the words.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kernan, Q.C.—Is in the habit of dealing in Smithfield ; does not attend there every day ; attends to his post-office ; has two or three farms.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., opened the defendant's case. He said the case of the plaintiff had completely fallen to the ground, as there had not been any direct evidence of the using of the words in the summons and plaint. When Mr. Flanagan received the plaintiff's letter he wrote a reply, stating his willingness to withdraw anything he said, but his offer would not be accepted, unless on the ground of his (defendant's) staying all proceedings with reference to the process against M'Auley for the alleged breach of warranty. This the defendant refused to comply with, conceiving he had a right to recover against him, as the heifer was falsely warranted. The process was, doubtless, dismissed, but, if so, it was without prejudice.

Mr. Flanagan, the defendant, was then examined by Mr. Pallas—He stated that he had purchased the heifer with a distinct warrant that she was not in calf, the fact being otherwise ; when he met the plaintiff at Smithfield, he (plaintiff) offered to pay all expenses if it was proved to him there had been a warranty ; witness then called on his herd, but the plaintiff said he would not have such evidence, whereupon the matter ended.

Mr. Pallas then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., followed *contrà*, after which his Lordship charged.

The Jury found for the defendant.

Gerity v. Guthbert.

This case stands adjourned to Tuesday next.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—SATURDAY.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—A man, named Joseph M'Namara, was charged with stealing a pair of boots, the property of Mrs. Crauford, of Merchants'-quay, on the 18th July last. Complainant stated that some days previous to this occurrence, the prisoner went into her shop and sold her some sole leather. On the day in question he paid another visit, apparently for the same purpose, but without success. He, however, stopped in the shop for some time, and while another person was occupying complainant's attention by paying her an account, the prisoner contrived to steal a pair of boots out of the window. Complainant saw him run away with the boots, and sent a man after him, but he succeeded in making his escape. When walking towards the Park, however, on Friday, she espied the prisoner at the King's Bridge, and kept her eye upon him until she met one of the constabulary who arrested him, and handed him over to a city constable. He was sent for trial to the sessions.

STABBING.—James Doyle, a pauper in the South Dublin Workhouse, was brought up by Mr. Edward Morton, wardmaster, charged with having wounded, on the 8th inst., another pauper named John Markey, in the side with some sharp instrument. Markey is at present lying in hospital.—The prisoner was remanded.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE—SATURDAY.

THE DANGER OF KEEPING BAD COMPANY.—A woman, who gave her name at first as Wilson, but subsequently as Moore, was charged by a Mr. Butler with having robbed him of £4, on Monday night. It appeared from the evidence of complainant, that he met the prisoner at Moore's statue, which of late has become a noted place of assignation, and then drove in her company on a car through the city, dropping betimes into public-houses, where, of course, they moistened their day, but the process being too often repeated, had the usual effect upon the mind of the complainant. While the parties were together however the prisoner, with that remarkable *bonhomie* which characterises her class, inquired of the complainant whether his money was all safe; he said it was, and, to convince her of the fact, took it out and showed it to her ; but she immediately snatched it from him, and refused to return it, with the exception of £1. Complainant imagined all this time, he was not serious, and that she merely intended to keep it for him until he could make a better use of it. So far, however, he was much mistaken, as she did not return it and the police, being finally informed of the occurrence, arrested her on Friday. It appears, also, that during a part of the time a medical student joined the society of the above parties, who seemed to be one of the prisoner's most intimate acquaintances. A summons has been issued against this gentleman, and until his appearance the prisoner is remanded. The French fabulist was pretty right when he said

Amour! Amour ; quand tu nous tiens,
On peut bien dire ; Adieu prudence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

THE TRIALS OF AN IRISHMAN IN SEARCH OF HIS ASS.—Patrick Marlow was brought up in custody of Sergeant Smith, of the G division, charged with having stolen an ass, the property of Thomas Murphy, of Pimlico, in this city. Complainant stated that on the 22nd July last he was drinking in a house in Parkgate-street, with a man whose name he did not know, but whom he now recognised as the prisoner. While drinking he left his ass and cart at the door, both of which, with the "gears," were value for fifty shillings. Before he had finished his last drink, however, the man, who was also accompanied by a woman, slipped away, and when he went to the door he could not see the ass. At first he imagined that it had run away, or followed a congener, for while over his glass he heard the animal bray lustily, but, having made full inquiry in the neighbourhood to no purpose, his suspicions were at last aroused, and he was convinced that his pot companions had taken his property. He then went through the country looking for the ass, and at last found it in the possession of one Patrick Morrissey, in Kilkenny, who said he had bought it from the prisoner. The latter, though his description was given in the "Hue and Cry," remained at large until a few days ago, when he was arrested.—The prisoner was sent for trial to the city sessions.

If medical science had arrived at that stage of perfection when the brains of animals could be completely analysed, there would, probably, be found a striking homogeneity between the brains of some asses and of their owners.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARNAN.—Two men, named Thomas Boyle and James Byrne, were charged with defrauding Patrick Desmond, under the following circumstances. Complainant stated that he was passing through Sackville-street, and near Nelson's pillar, when he was accosted by one of the prisoners, who asked him would he buy some first-rate tobacco, which a friend of his, a sailor, was just after bringing from "Virginny," and which he was willing to sell for a shilling per lb. Complainant unfortunately listened to the tempter, who instantly said, in the most confidential manner, that he would show him the tobacco in some private place. They then went over to meet the other man, when a treat followed, and, at the conclusion of the tobacco bargain, the prisoner's introduced to his notice a guardchain and finger ring, both of which they said were of the purest gold, and which they got from a man who died in a ship. As, however, they were in want of money, they would part with these valuable articles for £1. Complainant, who appeared indifferent about the purchase, said he had not so much money about him, but if they would take 7s. 6d. for them they might. After some hesitation they complied, and the bargain was struck. Some time after, complainant visited a jeweller to ascertain the precise value of the articles, when he was informed that they were composed of brass.—The prisoners were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY EVENING.—The weather for the past week has shown the same variety as the previous one, and frosts, heavy rains, and gales of wind follow alternately in rapid succession. Ploughing is well forward, and rural labour so far advanced as to enable the farmer to look forward ere long to a leisurely holiday for this year. In the face of a simultaneous arrival of a perfect fleet of grain-laden vessels at our leading ports the grain trade shows considerable firmness. Importers are calmly sending the cargoes into store, confident that ere long the present flat state of things will have passed away. It must be remembered that as regards the Baltic arrivals, every effort has been made at the principal shipping ports in that sea to get away their stuff before the navigation closed. Hence the large supplies of the last fortnight into the United Kingdom, to which the greater part of the wheat from the north of Europe has this season been directed. We note that prices of farmers' wheat rule steadier in Ireland during the present dullness than in either England or Scotland. Our various markets are scantily supplied with wheat our own growth, and truly, if it were not for foreign supplies the six millions inhabitants of this island would fare badly enough. We would take this opportunity of stating that the skilled supply of labour in Dublin of late years is not equal to the demand, and that not only in this city, but throughout all Ireland, the rate of wages has considerably advanced. Taking these facts into consideration, we need not be so much surprised at the ability of this portion of the empire to use up the immense supplies from abroad that we now receive, and that not only the Indian corn of warmer climates, but within these few years "the finest of the wheat" also. The unusual supplies from abroad into Glasgow and Leith have attracted the notice of the trade, and one contemporary has the following remarks on this subject :—

Supplies into our principal shipping towns in Scotland flow in as freely as ever. We are more highly favoured, it appears, in this matter than either our England or Irish neighbours.

The last weekly returns of sales show the following results, compared with the corresponding period in 1858 and 1857 :—

	Wheat. Qrs.	Barley. Qrs.	Oats. Qrs.
Sales last week, 1859	137,190	95,645	12,425
" Corres. do. 1858	117,703	106,218	9,342
" " do. 1857	76,725	73,996	6,926

The imports for the week ending 23rd November into the principal ports of Great Britain amount to 189,574 quarters of all articles.

Into Glasgow also there has been a large increase this year of foreign arrivals, and the stocks when ascertained, as they will be at the end of this month, will be unusually heavy. It is clear that the Scotch importing towns, with their overflowing warehouses, occupy a somewhat singular position, compared with others in the United Kingdom, and even with the principal shipping ports abroad.

Now, a great proportion of the imports into Grangemouth and Glasgow are on Leith account, and it may be interesting for our readers to be made aware, that, in proportion to its population, there is no city or town, in either England, Ireland, or Scotland, where so great an amount of capital is employed, or so extensive a business in grain transacted, as in the ancient town of Leith, and it would appear from the above that the corn merchants there flag not, but, on the contrary, are increasing their business on every side.

At Mark-lane on Monday the trade was generally dull, and inferior kinds of foreign wheat barely supported late rates, whilst the quotations for English remained unchanged. Barley was 1s. and oats 6d. per quarter lower. Liverpool was quiet on Tuesday, with a moderate demand. At Glasgow the continued large arrivals deter buyers from operating beyond their immediate wants, and a dull, dragging trade had been experienced during the week. To make progress with sales ex ship, it was necessary to take 6d per boll less for wheat, but in the retail business transacted this concession was not made. Both oats and barley were a shade lower. London market on Wednesday was quiet, under moderate arrivals of grain, and prices were certainly not lower. Here, on Tuesday, we were moderately supplied with wheat and oats, but poorly with barley. The best samples of wheat maintained Friday's prices easily; inferior sorts and all kinds of oats were in favour of the buyer. Malting barley was scarce, and brought an advance of 6d. per barrel, whilst grinding qualities were not lower. The demand for foreign wheat and Indian corn checked, from full prices being demanded. Our fresh arrivals of wheat and flour, coastwise, cross-channel, and from foreign ports, are large.—*Agricultural Review.*

ATHENRY AND TUAM RAILWAY.—A further quantity of rails, two hundred and fifty tons, for this line, arrived during the week from Cardiff, per the brig Mayflower.

On the 5th instant, the monument which has been erected to the memory of Mozart, on the supposed place of his interment, was uncovered. It consists of a figure on a pedestal, and, as a matter of course, the figure represents Polyhymnia as the inventress of harmony.

The Government of Hesse Cassel, as a mark of hostility to Prussia, has decided that its troops shall wear uniforms of the Austrian model, instead of, heretofore, the Prussian.

The public will be glad to learn that that most interesting and popular story, "The Gordian Knot," by Mr. Shirley Brooks, is now completed, and the three concluding parts will be published immediately, with beautiful illustrations by Tenniel. The work will also be published in an elegant volume, forming a most entertaining Christmas present.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers, abscesses, cancers, wounds, and sores of all kinds may be thoroughly healed by the application of this Ointment. The discharge is not checked at once, for such sudden check must be always dangerous. Nature is the noblest of physicians, and must not be opposed, but seconded. All sores are for a time the safety-valves of the constitution, and should not be closed or healed until they assume a healthier character under the action of this powerful ointment, aided by a course of these pills, which purify the depraved humours of the body.

BIRTHS.

Barnes—At Sligo, on the 7th instant, the wife of the Rev. F. E. Barnes, Principal of the Sligo Academic Institute, of a son.

Goold—December 6th, the wife of F. G. Goold, Esq., of a daughter.

Lyons—December 9th, at Ladestown, county Westmeath, the wife of John C. Lyons, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

M'Owen and M'Minn—Dec. 8, in St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Wm. Pakenham Walsh, Chaplain of Sandford, Francis M'Owen, Bayview, South Boston, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Thomas M'Minn, Esq., Bushfield, county Dublin.

DEATHS.

Hughes—Dec. 10, at her residence, 115, Great Britain-street, Eleanor, relict of the late Mr. John Hughes. Her remains will be conveyed to Glasnevin Cemetery on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock.

M'Comas—Oct. 14, in Melbourne, Victoria, aged 27 years, John Robert, the beloved son of Mr. S. M'Comas, of this city.

Walker—Dec. 9, at Heytesbury-terrace, Wellington-road, D. Walker, Esq., aged 78 years.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES,"
For either Morning or Evening Edition :—

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly..................	£2 12 0	Yearly..................	£1 6 0
Half-yearly..........	1 6 0	Half-yearly..........	0 13 0
Quarterly.............	0 13 0	Quarterly.............	0 6 6

Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to
LAWRENCE E. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES
No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas
and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, by David Towers
Monday, December 12th, 1859.